The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,616.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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——— including postage	,, 7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ... 2¼ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Coconada	31
,, Narrakal	20		Sept.
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	22	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	23	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

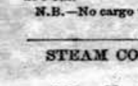


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

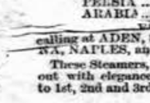
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 13th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

[illegible] calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

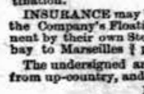
For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 }
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES RECENTLY RECEIVED.

THE PORTABLE HORIZONTAL GYMNASTIC BAR, complete in all respects ... Rs. 37
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, containing in a handsome box, the requisites for all Table Games ... 65
*** Compact, complete, and portable.
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, BEZIQUE BOXES and DROLE, CRICKETING KIT, QUOITS, CROQUET, PORTABLE GYMNASIUM with Trapeze and Swing ... 30
BILLIARD BALLS, POOL BALLS, CHALK, DE LA RUE'S NEW REGISTERED CRIBBAGE BOARD ... 6

BEST CRICKETING KIT, just received.

Plain Match Bats	Rs. 6	0
Best Polished Bats	8	0
Clapshaw's best Spring-handled Bats	15	0
Plain Stumps, per set	5	0
Best ditto with brass points, per set	10	0
Batting Gloves, per pair	10	0
Wicket-keeper's Gloves, per pair	10	0
Leg Guards do.	10	0
Best Cricket Balls	each 5	0

THE COMPENDIUM of GAMES; an unfailing resource for amusement to travellers and outstation residents; contains Backgammon, Bezique, with Pocket Guide and Markers complete, Chess, Counters, Cribbage Board and Pegs, Dice and Boxes, Dominoes, Draughts, 2 Packs of Cards, Pocket Laws of Whist, Race and Steeple Chase Games, and pair of Whist Markers.

In Solid Mahogany Locked case ... Rs. 65
Ditto, without Bezique ... 60

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, and Co. MAPS, &c.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of EUROPE, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square	Rs. 40	0
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square	40	0
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, by Walker, on rollers 5 feet 8 square	40	0
BETT'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on rollers, 4 feet by 3.	10	8
Ditto Ditto Ditto folded book form	7	8
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, folded in case	32	0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S Map of India, folded book form with Index	5	0
BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD, folio half bound	37	8

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY with APPENDIX, Quarto cloth—for cash only	15	12
TILT'S INFLUENCE of INDIA on the HEALTH of BRITISH WOMEN, &c.	1	0
COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA, a quantity of each for sale at English rates, each	2	4
BRITISH and FOREIGN MECHANIC and SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTOR, Volume 1. 1,000 Illustrations	5	0
JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS, per set of 5 Vols.	6	4
ADCOCK'S and WEALE'S Engineer's Pocket Books for 1870, each reduced to	3	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	
MAHAN'S COURSE of CIVIL ENGINEERING	4	12
BROOM'S COMMENTARIES on LAWS of ENGLAND	32	0
STEPHEN'S COMMENTARIES on DITTO	42	0

BAGSTER'S BIBLES

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled	Rs. 42	0
DITTO, CROWN 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 1 large treble gilt clasp	45	0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp	32	0
FOOL CAP OCTAVO BIBLE, size 6¾ by 4½, plain morocco	12	0
DITTO Ditto with treble gilt clasp	14	0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9¼ by 6, plain morocco, one clasp	20	0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE AND CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco	14	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN, with APPENDIX.—The following Editions can be had of the undersigned :—

WORDS ONLY	3 by 2½,	limp roan, red edges	Rs. 0	12
Ditto	4½ by 3	ditto with cross	3	12
Ditto	6½ by 4	ditto ditto	5	8
WORDS AND MUSIC.	6½ by 4½	ditto ditto	4	4
Ditto forte edition	7 by 6	ditto ditto, Piano-	8	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE LASTEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

Newspapers, direct to addresses through the post.

CHEAP READING.

THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.

Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR WORKS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound.

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day.

Admirably adapted for travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

introduced and prepared by

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 11th instant to Registered Shareholders on 30th June.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 15th instant from parties willing to undertake the following work :—"CONSTRUCTING an ENCLOSURE WALL and IMPROVING the HINDOO BURNING GROUND at SONAPOOR."

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at No. 84 Loharchall Street. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied on application.

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
GUNGADAS KISHORADAS, }

84 Loharchall, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the following business, viz :—

1. To appoint a Member to the Committee appointed to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying the Municipal Grant for Educational purposes, in the place of Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., resigned.

2. Letter from Dr. Lumsdaine, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to convey his thanks to the Justices for the flattering recognition of his services.

3. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1869.

4. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at Meetings up to date.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 12th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 4th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents ... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras ... Messrs. BINNY & Co.
,, Bombay ... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, Limited.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, EZEKIEL DAVID SASSOON and HENRY PRENTIS, all of Bombay aforesaid, JOHN SMITH, at present residing in England, and MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE and NICHOLAS DE GA, both of Bombay aforesaid, Promoters of the abovementioned Company. } Petitioners.

UPON reading the Order for winding up of the said Company made herein on the 1st, and sealed on the 5th day of July 1870, respectively, I do order that all parties concerned do attend me in my Chambers, in the High Court, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why Mr. Patrick Dewar, of Bombay, should not be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company without remuneration and without being required to give security to proceed with the liquidation of the said Company.—Dated this 16th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL, }
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W.G. HALL, }

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

J. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S Grey Merino Stockings.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 10 per doz.
NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 11 per doz.
NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.
NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 13 per doz.
NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.
NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.
SMALL Ladies', Feet 9 inch Rs. 15 per doz.
MED. Ladies', Feet 9½ inch Rs. 16 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.
NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 12 per doz.
NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.
NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 14 per doz.
NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 15 per doz.
NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 16 per doz.
SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.
MEDIUM Ladies', 9½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY STILL.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.
NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.
NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.
NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.
NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 18 per doz.
NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.
SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.
MED. Ladies', 9½ inch, Rs. 21 per doz.

CHILDREN'S STRIPED MERINO STOCKINGS.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.
NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.
NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.
NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.
NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.
NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.
SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 21 per doz.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap ... Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto ... 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers ... Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds ...
Double breasted Coat and Trousers ... 30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats ... Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats ... 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
successors to
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

In a few days.

PLAN DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS,

Compiled by
Captain GRIERSON, Staff Corps,
Mem. Soc. Engineers.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had of
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Book-seller,
Meadow Street.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY ... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA ... East Street.
CALCUTTA ... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0

The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.

Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case ... 42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen ... Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ... Pints.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur : to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT AND PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne ... Quarts. in Cases of ... 1 doz. Rs. 40 each.
Do. ... Pints do. ... 2 ,, ,, 43 ,,
Moselle ... Quarts do. ... 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5	4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,

J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'

Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

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Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	...
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Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23	12 8

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do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
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	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
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Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 21
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
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We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened rising and remained excited during the whole day. Quotations are in favour of sellers.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Aug. 6.)

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has ruled steady during the week, and rates remain much the same as quoted last Saturday.

FREIGHTS have again ruled firm all week, notwithstanding the general depression of trade; shippers are keen upon new Jute, and seem to think that the available tonnage is totally inadequate for the supply of Jute expected to market this month whereas the fear is that Jute wont be forthcoming for the tonnage already engaged, so that in all probability high freights will be followed by dear Jute, for the freight once fixed, Jute must be supplied at any cost. The feature of the week has been Steamer Charters for new Jute via Suez Canal, viz., to London £3, to Dundee direct £3-10. About 20,000 bales will probably go forward this month per steamer, a very doubtful stroke of policy indeed. The venerable P. and O. Company have at last reduced their rates of freight to the current rates of the day, viz., £3 to £3-10:—a frightful fall from the old scale of charges, but an absolute necessity if they mean to do any business at all. The unfixed tonnage in Port has increased during the week from 17 to 25,000 tons.

INDIGO assumes a most serious aspect, nineteen thousand seven hundred chests held in London, a savage war waging in Europe between two of the chief consuming countries of the article, and the prospects of a fair crop close at hand; these are grave facts indeed for producers and shippers, especially if the war continues to the end of the year. The late inundations have not done much damage to the plant, and the present chances are still in favour of a fair out-turn.

BENGAL COTTON.—There is nothing new to say about this market. Business for Europe has been out of the question, and no transactions for China have been reported. Good cotton, however, still fetches Rs. 26 for local consumption, which shows to what a small extent this market is at present influenced by the home news. Reuter's last quotation is 5⅞d.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—Owing to the panic in Cotton only small orders are at present being executed for Bombay and the Coast, but several of the largest shippers throughout the Cotton districts have expressed their intention to use this cloth exclusively for the future, indeed, wherever it has had a fair trial it has been approved of.

GUNNY BAGS have been less active owing to the general depression of trade caused by the unpopular and unnecessary war between France and Prussia, still shippers should keep in view the present position of the article for export, particularly the qualities taken for Bombay, the Coast, and the Straits. The exports to these places during the first half of the year as compared with the previous five years exhibit an important falling off, which must attract notice sooner or later, and lead to a good business.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a fair demand, but business has been much restricted by small supplies in the bazar and the high prices asked. Calcutta refined is nominally worth Rs. 8-12, but in consequence of the wet weather refiners are unable to work. Only a few lots of crude have been taken at quotations, and the market closes firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Tapp, Major, Divisional Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bridge, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Willis, Riding Master, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Collins, Inspector Verterinary Surgeon, on medical certificate, to England.
Rudd, Captain, 59th Regiment, on leave, to England.
King, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Baroda (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Norna (s)	Lockie	China, &c.
	Mary Stenhouse	Hedgcock	Liverpool.
	Squando	Driver	Callao.
	Salamutty	Nacoda	Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Aug.			
4	Dacca (s)		Calcutta.

[redacted]

W. G. HALL, Esq. JAMES WINDHAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Under Mrs. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,

Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mr. McAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing. Algebra and Euclid.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Latin.
History.	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes .... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class .... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music .... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BARNETT—August 9th, at Somerset House, Breach Candy, the wife of G. A. Barnett, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLEARY—COUTTS—August 10th, at the Catholic Church, Fort, by the Rev. C. Cooke, S. J., John Francis Cleary, Esq., Parell Lodge, Bombay, to Edith Marie Coutts, daughter of Colonel G. Nericke Coutts, Paris.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—August 4th, at Madras, the wife of R. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraph, of a daughter.
WEST—August 1st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain F. E. West, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BELL—July 29th, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major Lynden Bell, 6th Royal Regiment, of a daughter.
KENYON—July 30th, at Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, the wife of James H. Kenyon, Esq., of a son.
HARINGTON—August 3rd, at Goojerat, the wife of Captain F. D. Harington, of a son and heir.
CHAMIER—August 3rd, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
PRENTIS—August 5th, at Gorruckpore, the wife of Charles Prentis, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
CARNEGIE—August 5th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton Carnegie, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

BECKETT—July 31st, at Almorah, Mary, wife of J. O. B. Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Kumaon, of spine disease.
BOYCE—August 5th, at Cawnpore, Caroline Matilda, only child of Lieutenant H. A. Boyce, R.A., 10th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

THE news received yesterday afternoon was of two kinds, political and military—the political items being the more important. First, the assembly of the French Chambers has been the signal for the resignation of that Ministry, whose chief members served as the Emperor's agents in bringing on the war. Ollivier's humiliation is complete. He had allowed himself to be a mere tool of Napoleon, and when the uses to which he could be put were exhausted, he departed to make way for a rougher and readier agent—a confirmed Bonapartist *sabreur*, the Count of Palikao, better known as General de Montauban: a name with which many Indian officers who served in China will be familiar. Like Canrobert, Forey, Bazaine, he is a devotee of the Emperor, and his selection for the post of Premier implies hard, violent military rule, with grapeshot for Reds, and prisons for Constitutionalists. It is probable that he will support himself at Paris by the aid of some well tried comrades from the Algerian army, and certain that his administration will be vigorous. The change of Ministry is another indication of the tremendous shock which German successes have inflicted on the fabric of Government in France.

The military change is also significant. We understand the statement, that Marshal Bazaine has obtained the chief command, to mean that he has displaced General LeBœuf as Major-General, or principal adviser and head staff officer of the Emperor. We have reports of the positions occupied by the French and Germans up to Tuesday. It is now stated that no German corps has crossed the Rhine; that their armies occupy Haguenau, Sarreguemines and Forbach; but it is clear from the French reports that the German right must be considerably beyond Forbach on the road to Metz. The French force, estimated at 230,000 men, was said to be stationed—130,000 at Metz, 50,000 at Nancy, and 50,000 at Saverne, erroneously called Averne in the telegram. Saverne stands in the valley of the Zorn, on the great road from Paris to Strasbourg, where the pass through the Vosges quits the hills. It is supported by the Fort of Phalsbourg, which stands on a steep hill. The railway passes half a league to the south of the fort along the banks of the Rhine and Marne canal. If these statements were correct the French were established on a concave line, the extremities of which were Saverne and Metz, Nancy being the centre, one German line of operations being perpendicular to the chord of the arc, the other directed against its eastern extremity. The corps of Macmahon, the exposed part of the army, would communicate directly with Nancy, either by Sarrebourg and Marsal or Sarrebourg and Lunéville, or both. We say exposed, because the left of the King's army on the Sarre, by a forward movement in co-operation with the Crown Prince, would threaten Macmahon by approaching his line of retreat. These are the positions assigned by report to the armies on Monday.

LANCASHIRE has once more put forward its programme of a policy for India. It is contained in an elaborate and specious paper "communicated" to the *Cotton Supply Reporter*; and it broadly lays down the doctrine that the Indian Government should borrow money "to any extent that may be required," not only to pay for the construction of all the railways, the irrigation and other reproductive works which in the opinion of Lancashire India *ought* to have, not only to pay for plant and rolling-stock, but also, until the whole is finished, to pay the interest on the capital borrowed! The writer's ingenious argument is that the whole of the works should be carried forward at railway speed. They are wanted "now," therefore, they should be made now. He scoffs at the gradual extension of lines, at the gradual progress of irrigation. He is in a dreadful hurry, and cannot wait. The deliberate opinions of Indian statesmen which happen to run counter to his desires, he treats with a pitying contempt; and, of course, he lays down the law with corresponding emphasis. Lancashire wants cotton; the Indian Government rules India; it is a poor country without capital; England has plenty of capital; therefore it is the duty of India to lay hands on as much money as anybody will lend in order that Lancashire may have raw material and the iron workers of England more employment.

No doubt it is a most specious case. No doubt if we had the purse of Fortunatus, if we could make money out of rags or rubbish, and were to spend millions on millions upon public works, India would be benefitted—at least to the extent of the expenditure. But India has not got the money; she can only get it by raising loans; and she can only raise loans by *guaranteeing* the regular payment of interest. It is that little obnoxious fact and another which the writer studiously avoids throughout his paper. He not only assumes that the Indian Government ought to guarantee the interest, but he assumes that somebody must guarantee the capital. Nor does he in the least touch on the important question, in what degree the Home Government is bound by the loan contracts of the Indian Government, [redacted] He says nothing of the conditions under which these boundless loans—boundless, for they are limited only by the imagination of the cotton interest—are to be raised. That is the radical defect of the essay, a defect which renders all the fabric as unsubstantial as the rotten barracks at Allahabad.

And it is needful for his argument that he should ignore the vital conditions of the problem; we say ignore, for his picture of India shows that he is aware of her comparative poverty; that he must have seen how the Indian tax-payer cannot afford the projected luxuries and that the Indian capitalists prefer high to low interest; and hence he jumps to the conclusion that somebody must provide the money, and that the Indian Government ought to provide it from loans. What are his conclusions on a review of the condition of India? They are "that India is poor; that it is not lightly taxed; that every form of taxation has been put in operation in that country; and that the revenue is not so elastic, that millions could be spared every year for interest, on the proposed loans for reproductive works. This is our conclusion, even taking the most hopeful view, taking for granted that no heavy deficits will arise, and that the whole machinery of Indian finance will run so smoothly as it never ran before." So that there is no delusion in his mind respecting the real condition of the country: and this is the country to whom he asks English capitalists to advance unbounded loans! Of course his next assertion is that the boundless loans are absolutely needed to raise this people from poverty, and that if you only spend enough rightly, you will in time get handsome returns—at least, that "*in time the interest will pay itself.*" But here again his suppression of the conditions is fatal to his doctrine. The conditions are that we, the rulers and makers of reproductive works out of borrowed money, are aliens; that the security for the loans is unsound, except on the hypothesis that England endorses the bill. Overlooking the conditions he naturally treats India as if it were on the same footing with regard to us as Russia is to the Russians, America to the Americans, or even Turkey to the Turks. When writers of this class compare the rapid extension of railways in America, do they suppress or are they ignorant of the fact that American enterprise exerts itself for itself and by itself; and that what we call Indian enterprise is the enterprise of a handful of English in India, working as much for other people as for themselves in the present; and working wholly for other people in a possible future? When capitalists lend money to America or Russia they lend it to a national Government, a Government of the people themselves, or of persons to whom the people are willing that the duties of Government should be entrusted. If the United States became Disunited, there is a strong probability that interest on loans would be paid; if the Russians proclaimed a republic, or gradually reduced their Czar to the position of a constitutional monarch, they would not repudiate. But if the English disappeared from India—we need not say what would happen; either the loans to India would be lost money, or the interest would be paid by England. Is England prepared to see her National Debt raised to an indefinite amount by the indefinite loans of our eager borrower? If England will endorse the contracts, will accept the security, no doubt any number of millions may be got, at a reasonable rate of interest, to be spent on what are called reproductive works, even in a country mainly held by the sword. Let Parliament be asked point-blank—let the landed interest in England be asked explicitly—let the constituencies be asked whether they will agree to take on their shoulders the future burden of limitless loans to satisfy the selfish rage which possesses Lancashire for the so-called improvement of India? The writer of the paper laughs to scorn "political considerations," and no wonder—they are fatal to his extravagant views. But it is a pretty programme—reduce expenditure on every thing but public works, reduce taxation, lest the people should become discontented—both excellent proposals and much needed; spend as much as ever you can lay hands on, guarantee the interest but borrow to pay it, and finally put off the day of reckoning as long as ever you can—even unto the time when the interest will pay itself. And this is what folks call wisdom—it looks very like reckless profligacy.

WE are authorized to state that there is no foundation for a report that the export of saltpetre from England has been prohibited by Her Majesty's Government.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of "The Annals of Indian Administration in the year 1868-69," an annual of great value, published at a Serampore press.

Two companies of H. M.'s 14th Regiment of Infantry have been expected at Allahabad from Cawnpore; one of them was to arrive last Tuesday, the other on Wednesday.

THE following order has been confirmed:—Sind District Order, dated 4th May 1870, directing Surgeon R. G. Thorp, M. D., officiating Staff Surgeon, Kurrachee, to receive charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind District, vice Dr. Mahaffy, C.B.

THE "Lucknow Times" regrets to hear that Captain Birch, Brigade Major, has been placed under arrest by the Brigadier General of the Oudh Division. We have not heard the nature of the charge under which this officer has been arrested. Captain Pasley, we learn, is acting for Captain Birch.

THE following acting promotions in the Commissariat Department have been made:—Sub Conductor Frederick Smith has been appointed acting Conductor, and Sergeant George Collyer to be acting Sub-Conductor, from the 29th June 1870, in succession to Bartleman, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

ON Saturday next an enquiry of some interest to the Bar will take place before the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Newton, the barrister, has been called upon, as the "Pioneer" tells us, to explain his action in a certain case tried at Allyghur, the judge of which place has been summoned as a witness.

THE Sonepore race prospectus promises good sport there this year, there being for the Dhurbungah Cup no fewer than eighteen nominations, and for the Bulleah Cup sixteen. The present Honorary Secretary, we learn from the "Pioneer," is about to resign his post. It is not stated to whom will fall the honour of succeeding Mr. Dickenson.

THE Shah of Persia is going to Bagdad. He will be attended by six Turkish contingents, each of a thousand men, while in the Sultan's dominions, and one-half of his body-guard will be composed of the young nobility of Constantinople. At Bagdad he will be looked upon as the guest of the Sultan, by whose orders a sumptuous serai is there being erected for His Majesty.

COLONELS DICKENS and Strachey, who, as we have said, were to visit Norway (with Messrs. Rendel and Fowler, the well-known civil engineers) for the purpose of inspecting the light railways laid down in that country, were to be conveyed by the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, and to be accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, starting from Dunrobin, the Duke's seat in Sutherlandshire.

THE Great Asbadi Fair came off at Pundherpoor on the 9th, 10th, and 11th ultimo. It is reported to have passed off exceedingly well, and to have been attended with no sickness whatever. The fair was scantily attended, compared with last year's. It is computed that hardly 90,000 people were collected. The sum of Rs. 19,000 was [redacted] the 16th ult. left London, the contest was not over. On the 15th the "aggregate match" was commenced and finished, but the best sixty competitors had to compete again. The shooting is described as of a fair average description; there were some good scores, and many very bad. Numerous riflemen who had done well at the shorter ranges scored next to nothing when shooting for a place among the chosen sixty. As an instance of the uncertainty of aim, it is mentioned that last winner of the Queen's prize, (Corporal Cameron), victorious last year with a score of 71, was absolutely nowhere on this occasion. At 200 yards he scored 14, at 500, 17, and at 600 he missed his two sighting shots, made two misses, then scored an outer, and wound up with two misses, making an aggregate of 33. Thus Mr. Cameron could not compete for the prize he has twice won. Corporal Peake, who won the Queen's Prize two years ago, but was disqualified, and who last year was prohibited from competing for having discharged his rifle in contravention of the rules of the association, has again put in a prominent appearance, and his chances of victory are viewed with a favourable eye. Corporal Peake scored at the respective ranges 17, 16, and 13; total 46. This score entitled him to shoot in the second stage for the coveted prize. The highest aggregate score was made by Private H. Young, of the 1st Herts, who made 49. Private Doe, of the Victorias, also made 49.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY, DOWN TO 8TH AUGUST 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 1st August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 8th August, 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of August 1870. Mon. 1.	Tues. 2.	Wed. 3.	Thur. 4.	Fri. 5.	Sat. 6.	Sun. 7.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.									
Observatory Colaba Fort.	·07	·35	·16	·08	·04	·18	·72	1·60	49·81
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	·38	·43	·10	·25	·23	·09	·85	2·39	55·89
,, No. II	·38	·43	·09	·27	·23	·09	·87	2·39	55·78
,, No. III	·37	·43	·08	·27	·26	·09	·87	2·37	55·62½
Fort George, E. G. H.	·15	·41	·12	·21	·25	·21	·91	2·26	53·00
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	·12	·48	·07	·17	·16	·23	·89	2·12	58·83
Byculla, J. J. H.	·05	·56	·04	·48	·40	·85	·05	3·23	56·84

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

DANGERS OF KISSING.—A Paris correspondent of Lady's Paper writes:—"The custom of kissing is much more common in France than in England. Not to speak of children, grown-up brothers and sisters, cousins, and half-cousins cannot leave one another for a few hours only without the conventional 'embrace,' and even bearded men may often be seen exchanging 'smackers' in broad daylight. *Apropos* of the small-pox, a learned doctor writes to the papers to prove that this habit has its dangers as well as its pleasures. He says that the contact of lips is sufficient to communicate almost any malady, and highly extols the more sanitary expression of feeling practised in England, known as *une gracieuse poignée de mains.* He winds up by warning his readers that 'a kiss may often end in death!' Not being an M.D., I cannot pretend to dispute these statements, but you will allow me to say that I am half afraid the doctor is a bachelor or an old maid."

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.—An American paper tells the following anecdote of a will case which made a sensation in Court. The barrister was cross-examining a witness, who was called to depose to the authenticity and formal execution of the testament, and extracted from him that he had witnessed the testator's signature, and had seen the document sealed. 'With red or black wax?' 'With red.' 'You say you *saw* the seal affixed with red wax?' 'I did.' 'Where was the testator at the time?' 'In bed.' 'How long was the piece of sealing wax?' 'Between three and four inches.' 'Who handed it to the testator?' 'I did.' 'Where did you take it from?' 'From the writing desk on the table.' 'What was it lighted with?' 'A bit of wax taper I took from the same place.' 'Who lighted the taper?' 'I did with a match I took from the mantel-shelf.' Here the lawyer paused in his cross questioning, and fixing his eyes on the witness, with his thumb on the seal of the will in dispute, recapitulated point by point the evidence just given, and asked him if it was correct. 'Yes, Sir.' 'Gentlemen of the jury,' said the advocate, 'I beg to inform you that the seal in question is a *wafer*.'

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE REPORTED PRUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, 4 A.M.

The statement that the Prussians had crossed the Rhine near Colmar is unfounded. Forbach, Sarreguemines and Hagenau have been occupied by the Prussians.

General Macmahon has re-established communication with General Failly.

INDIAN APPEALS.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night, it was announced that Government had abandoned the Judicial Committee Bill for facilitating the hearing of appeals in consequence of the determined opposition in the Committee, specially to the clause charging the Indian Revenue with £2,000 per annum for two additional members selected from amongst former Chief Judges or members of the Vice-regal Council.

By British Indian Cable.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 9TH AUGUST, 8-35 A.M.

The greater part of the French army is concentrated at Metz. The chief command has been transferred to Marshal Bazaine.

The French Chambers have re-assembled.

The Cabinet has resigned.

Comte de Palikao has been deputed to form a new Ministry.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, 12-50 P.M.

The King of the Belgians, in opening the Legislative Chambers, expressed his gratitude to England, and stated that it was the firm determination of Belgium to defend her own neutrality.

The "Journal Officiel" contains articles dwelling on the dangers of Prussian ascendancy and appealing to Government and people (? foreign governments and peoples) to aid by their alliance and sympathy in saving the European equilibrium.

The French Ministry appeal to the people to defend their national territory.

The French Army at the seat of war now numbers 230,000 men, including 50,000 men with Marshal Macmahon at Averne and 50,000 men with Marshal Canrobert at Nancy.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 6TH AUGUST.

BY all accounts the show of engines, cranes, blocks, railways, tramways and such like at Manora just now is something wonderful. This accumulation is, of course, with a view to active prosecution of the Kurrachee harbour works so soon as the season shall permit, and really I must take a trip down one of these days to see all these preparations, for I, in common with many other sensible men, am quite convinced that our harbour is to be one of the finest in these parts, when all the improvements contemplated or proposed have been carried out. At present the breakwater only extends 86 feet out; eventually, I believe, the whole length will be 1,500 feet, and for half this the foundation has already been repaired. A great deal of money must have been sunk in this concern by the stoppage of all works by the "deficit order," and least of all works in Kurrachee ought these to be allowed to suffer. Government know this well, and have more than once given grants in aid, or advances to complete any particular portion. I shall be rather curious to see whether all these alterations will in any way improve our sea borne trade, which, if I am [redacted] common with that of other provinces, and if we are in for a row in China as well, our merchants will not have even Hongkong to look to for shipments. A considerable quantity of cotton was shipped for China last year, and I shall not be surprised to hear of a large increase in export trade in consequence. Somebody or other told me the other day that there were upwards of three millions of acres of good cotton soil in Sind, and, without answering for figures, I may safely say that the area is very considerably larger than many people think, and moreover the natives are taking more and more to cotton and less and less to grain cultivation—in fact as it was with cotton in days gone by, so it may be with grain in time to come, for large importations of the latter have certainly taken place from the Persian Gulf during the past year. Still wars and rumours of wars may have an effect on the Sindee mind and make the natives change their cultivation once more.

I wonder when we are fated to hear the last the of the famine: for two long years we have heard nothing but tales of woe and misery, deaths from disease and starvation, and long reports of the remedial actions taken. In times of scarcity like these crime increases in proportion, a man does not hesitate long between the pangs of hunger and conscience, the former must be satisfied at all risks, and cattle of all kinds disappear in consequence; in fact, one who ought to know told me that cases of this kind of theft had been far more prevalent in 1869 than in any previous years, and he could offer me no better explanation than the one I have given. The most superficial reader of the newspapers cannot, however, fail to be struck with the small number of convictions in comparison with the number of cases brought to trial. I firmly believe that fully one-half escape, and wish I could get hold of some reliable statistics on the subject, for, if this is so, there must surely be something defective in the police arrangements, which should be remedied as soon as possible. The native policeman is pretty much the same all over India, lazy, always open to a bribe, seldom present when wanted, but invariably ineffective when he chances to be on the spot.

There must be something serious the matter with the Sind Railway. They have begun to run their trains quicker, though not half quick enough yet, and have also reduced their passenger rates. From all accounts the receipts of this company are, and have been for some time past, steadily decreasing, so I suppose that one of these days we shall have a grand smash of the whole concern, but no one knows what to believe now-a-days, and companies apparently the most shaky, frequently turn out to have remarkably good understandings of their own.

The usual sensational columns headed "Beyond the Sind Frontier" continue to appear in the *Sindian*. Who on earth supplies this information I cannot imagine; there is generally some small amount of truth in a large quantity of twaddle and rubbish, the news moreover is always old. I should not have touched upon this subject this week, had it not been that this morning's paper contains a paragraph, which is a very good specimen of the value of the information supplied. We are told, relative to some frontier squabbling, that between Herat and Persia there are two districts called Seistan and Guzzur, under different Pashas. Now we all know that Seistan is west of Kandahar, immediately adjoining that district, and that it belongs to the Kabool Government. In that part of the country the Persians are all called Gujjurs, (not Guzzurs, as the *Sindian* has it), and they have been for some time meddling, without a particle of right, in Seistan. The two provinces with their two Pashas are all bosh, as is also the reported raid of the Bhoogties. When the public crave for "gup" of this kind, one need not be very particular, so I infer from the *Sindian*, about names and places; if not, why is Oobha in the same column called a place between Bawulpoor and Mooltan? Why, Oobha is the term applied by the inhabitants of Upper Sind to the country north east of the Sind Frontier, viz., Mittunkote district and Dera Ghazee Khan, and has nothing to do with Bawulpoor, which is far out of the way on the other side of the river,

BOMBAY.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and twelve other Parsees were yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with disorderly behaviour near the Fort Police Court. The magistrate warned the defendants and discharged them.

COCOANUT DAY.—Yesterday being cocoanut day the Hindoo community turned out in great numbers to offer their tributes in Back Bay. A fine view of the scene was got from Alfred Road as well as the Esplanade, and these were crowded with spectators.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Manockjee Pestonjee, a pupil in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and was fined five rupees.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July informs us that the fall of rain was very heavy, and the sowing of the khureef crops in some of the talookas had been delayed through excessive moisture; while in others it had been progressing fast. Health was reported to be good. Cattle were free from disease.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT LAST MOHURRUM.—A case in which about twenty-five Kokani Mahomedans were charged at the instance of three other Mahomedans with an aggravated assault on last Mohurrum day was concluded on Tuesday before Mr. Nana Morojee after three days' hearing. Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for the prosecutors and Mr. Judge for the defendants. Four of the defendants named Mahomed Baba, Meean Nuggundass, Bhowla Mistree and Fackeer Saheb Kokani were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months, and the others were discharged.

WE have been informed that a rifle match will take place on the rifle range at Wanowrie, on Thursday morning, at 7 A.M., between the best shot in H. M. 83rd Regiment and a civilian in one of the Government offices. This match has arisen out of a challenge given by the regiment, which has been the best shooting corps in Her Majesty's Royal Army for three consecutive years. It is stated that the civilian is heavily backed to win, as it appears he is not unknown to fame in the shooting line.—*Deccan Herald*, August 10.

THE Katruz tunnel, lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 85,822 out of the Imperial exchequer (?) to facilitate traffic and relieve travellers from a circuitous route, has been declared unsafe for use, owing to the great pressure of the water. In consequence, conveyances of all kinds, and passengers, have been warned not to proceed through the tunnel from which some serious accident is apprehended.—*Ibid.*

A EURASIAN lunatic, named Wright, who has, for some time past, been an inmate of the European General Hospital here, will be sent to Bombay to-day in charge of a European constable and a police sepoy, for the purpose of being placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. He had been there previously, after his acquittal by the magistrate in Bombay, on the charge of attempting to cut his wife's nose, which deed he committed when he was labouring under an aberration of intellect. Wright was released from the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba on representations made to the authorities by his relatives and friends, who sent him to this place; judging that he derived no benefit from the change, his friends here have deemed it necessary to place him in charge of the police, with the view to his conveyance to Bombay.—*Sindian*, August 6.

IN the suit brought against John Collett by the Punjaub Bank, the decision was given against the defendant, who was arrested shortly after, on an affidavit having been filed that he was on the eve of leaving Kurrachee before the copy of the decree was given to the bank. Mr. Collett was released from custody on his giving security for his personal appearance. Mr. Collett filed an application subsequently, under section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code, calling on the bank to show cause why he should not be released from his bail. The application was heard on the 2nd instant, when Mr. Leggett appeared on behalf of the bank, and Mr. Strong for Mr. Collett. Evidence was adduced on both sides, but the bank failed to prove that Mr. Collett had any property or assets. The application submitted by him was granted, and Mr. Collett was consequently discharged.—*Sindian*, August 6.

[redacted] ing produced, it was found that there was actually a balance of Rs. 24 still due to the man. The bailiff then commenced to remove some articles of furniture, among them a cot, and also a watch, were brought out; when this was done, other articles were being removed, thereupon Mrs. Malvery rushed into a room where there was a sword, which she took in hand, and went to the cot on which the watch was laying; she threw the latter into the room from which she came, and brandished the sword, much to the terror of the people standing thereabouts, who beat a retreat; the bailiff seeing that he was single-handed, managed, through his own exertions, to get the cot from the verandah into the compound, and this enabled Mrs. Malvery to close the doors. The bailiff, when he found the doors closed against him, saw there was no other alternative left than to have the cot removed to the Small Cause Court, where he reported what had occurred. The Court placed the assistance of two more bailiffs at his disposal, with whom he returned to Mrs. Malvery's quarters, but they found there were no means of ingress to the house; so they returned as wise as they went!—*Sindian*, August 6.

THE PARSEE PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the meeting of the Parsees, held on the 3rd July last in the "Allbless Baug," has resulted in creating a somewhat unpleasant feeling between the recognised leading members of the Parsee community and those who go by the name of Young Bombay. From my letter published by you some time ago under the signature of M., you know that I did not approve of the proceedings of the grand gathering of the 3rd July, and pointed out that to excommunicate any Parsee from the community and to deny him or her the privilege of visiting the fire-temples and of being consigned after death to the towers of silence for what is supposed to be sinful acts, was against the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion;—yet I doubt very much that the protesters have shown any good taste in protesting against the authority of the recognised leaders of the sect in convening the said meeting. The question lies in a nutshell. Some two hundred Parsees, hearing that one or two women belonging to their caste had applied for certificates under the Contagious Diseases Act, addressed a memorial to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and fifteen other gentlemen *whom they knew* to be the recognised leaders of the sect, requesting them to concert such measures as would prevent the spread of the evil. Sir Jamsetjee and the said other gentlemen consulted the high and learned priests, and on the strength of their opinion resolved to excommunicate such women. Long before the meeting was held, handbills were widely circulated and advertisements published in all the vernacular newspapers, calling a public meeting of the entire community (of course including "the great and small") to consider such measures as would deter others from following the example of the erring women. In response to this invitation no fewer than three thousand people gathered together and resolutions to the above effect were passed. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Kuraka and one or two of the protesters were present at the meeting, and there they said nothing; they did not move any proposition disapproving of their conduct or questioning their authority; on the contrary, by their presence they seemed to confirm what had passed. Mr. K. R. Kama was the only person who had sent in a written protest, through Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, which having been read, no one, not even the bearer thereof, said anything in support of it. Now to send in a protest against the chairman and fifteen others who came to the front in the matter at the request of two hundred of their castemen, shows bad taste and carries no weight. With the exception of four or five names attached to the letter, the protesters are comparatively unknown; in vain have I looked for a few of the names in the Parsee Calendar, which professes to give a complete list of such names as are considered worthy of insertion in a directory. If a large number of Parsees addressed a letter to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others to do a public act, it was not their fault to undertake it.

I repeat that I am of opinion that the resolution to excommunicate erring women is illegal, inhuman, and not enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion. But at the same time I think Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others who convened the meeting did not arrogate to themselves the authority imputed to them in the protest; but they simply did what a portion of the community asked them to do, which eventually was supported by the unanimous voice of the largest meeting ever held.

Bombay, 10th August. M.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS TO EUROPE.

THE following passengers left Madras on the 5th inst by the P. & O. s. s. Mooltan:—

For Southampton—Dr Carew, Mrs West and child, Mrs Foster and child, and Mrs Mecham.
For Marseilles—Col. C A Denison and Mr E T Rouse.
For Suez—Mr G G Peterkin.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 9th Aug., 5 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Aug., 1-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th Aug., 10-16 A.M.; via Turkey, 9th Aug., 3-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 10th August, 9-50 A.M.—Weather clear, wind light south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·82, rainfall 14 cents.

VINGORLA, 10th August, 10 A.M.—Weather sultry, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 1 inch 13 cents.

CANNANORE, 10th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·900, rainfall 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 82, barometer 29·84.

MANGALORE, 10th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—10th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th August, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 55 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th August, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th August, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours.
Via Turkey, 9th August, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 14 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th August, 2-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 12 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th August is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	15 52	0 12
,,	Calcutta	18 39	0 17
,,	Madras	10 29	0 12
,,	Galle	one in 87 hrs. 27 mts.	

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING—1870.

Stewards—Major Barclay, Major Barton, Major Henchy, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Captain Walsh.
Starter—Major Barton. Judge—Major Barclay.
Clerk of the Scales—Captain Walsh.

SECOND DAY: SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE WHIM—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 25 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Winners of one, two or three advertised races of the meeting 3 lbs, 7 lbs. or 12 lbs. extra, and previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more, 10 lbs. in addition. 1¾ mile.

Mr. Temple's .... g a h Blue Water, late Syed ..... Capt. Ahmed... W. O.
Mr. Campbell's ...... b a h Brown Bread. Drawn.

SALAR JUNG'S CUP.—Presented by the Nawab Shooja-ood-Dowlah Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G. C. S. I. (——) added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Arabs to carry 9 stone, previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more seasons 10 lbs. extra. 2 miles. Three horses from different stables to start or no race.

Syed Ramzan's .....b aus m Shereen, late Carnation... .... W. O.
Lt Syed Ali Reza's.b e h Sail of the Fleet Drawn
Mr. Parker's ....g aus m Nancy ...... Drawn

THE GALLOWAY SWEEPSTAKES—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all galloways. Weight for inches. Winner of Galloway Purse 4 lbs. extra, previous winners of two seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

Colonel Ross' ....g a h Thurlby .... W. O.
Mr. Temple's ....c a h Storm Sail, late Zafir... Capt. Ahmed
Mr Campbell's........b a h Middy........ Drawn
Mr. St. Andrews' ...g a h Na'al Sahib... Drawn
Captain Phillips' ...b a h Shah Pussund Drawn

HANDICAP for Sir Salar Jung's Cup. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 30.

[redacted]

Lt Huddast's .... b c g Toby........11 3... Capt. Walsh ..0
Time—59½s.

THE GARRISON STAKES—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all horses the *bona fide* property of officers of Secunderabad Garrison, Hyderabad Contingent, and Nizam's Troops. To be ridden by the same. Weight for Arabs 10 stone. Winners of two previous seasons 5 lbs., of three or more 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

st. lbs.
Colonel Ross' .... g a h Taurlby ....
Mr Temple's .... c a h Storm Sail, late Zafir...10 0 Lt. Reza 2
Mr Temple's ...... g a h Blue Water, late Syed...10 0 Capt. Ahmed... 1
Major Henchy's ... ch a h Mouk ....Drawn
Major Henchy's.... ch a h Rupert ......Drawn
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's. b a h Shah Pussund.
Mr Stratford .... braus g Happy Land 11 11 3
Time—2m. 42s.

PONEY PLATE—Rs. 50 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all poneys the property of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the force. Distance ½ mile. Catch weights.

Mr Walsh's........ b p Turn of Luck. .... Native...2
Mr Johnston .... c p Nameless 1
Mr Mead's .... c p Bob 3

TWO RHINE-SONGS.

A PAPER received by last mail relates that "within the last few days French soldiers read and repeat with enthusiasm the fine ode improvised by Alfred de Musset one evening when there was powder in the air, and in answer to a German song:"—

LE RHIN ALLEMAND.

Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand;
Il a tenu dans notre verre.
Un couplet qu'on s'en va chantant
Efface-t-il la trace altière
Du pied de nos chevaux marqué dans votre sang?
Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand;
Son sein porte une plaie ouverte
Du jour où Condé triomphant
A déchiré sa robe verte;
Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant.
Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand;
Que faisaient vos vertus germaines
Quand notre César tout puissant
De son ombre couvrait vos plaines?
Où donc est-il tombé, ce dernier ossement?
Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand;
Si vous oubliez votre histoire,
Vos jeunes filles, sûrement,
Ont mieux gardé notre mémoire:
Elles nous ont versé votre petit vin blanc.
S'il est à vous, votre Rhin allemand,
Lavez-y donc votre livrée;
Mais parlez-en moins fièrement.
Combien, au jour de la curée,
Etiez vous de corbeaux contre l'aigle expirant?
Qu'il coule en paix, votre Rhin allemand;
Que vos cathédrales gothiques
S'y reflètent modestement;
Mais craignez que vos airs bachiques
Ne réveillent les morts de leur repos sanglant!

Appended is the German song. It is one of Niclas Becker's:—

RHEIN-LIED.

Sie sollen ihn nicht haben
Den freien teutschen Rhein,
Ob sie wie gier'ge Raben
Sich heiser danach schrein;
So lang' er ruhig wallend
Sein grünes Kleid noch trägt,
So lang' ein Ruder schallend
In seine Wogen schlägt.
Sie sollen ihn nicht haben
Den freien teutschen Rhein,
So lang' sich Herzen laben
An seinem Feuerwein;
So lang' in seinem Strome
Noch fest die Felsen stehn,
So lang' sich hohe Dome
In seinem Spiegel sehn.
Sie sollen ihn nicht haben
Den freien teutschen Rhein,
So lang' dort kühne Knaben
Um schlanke Dirnen frei'n;
So lang' die Flosse hebet
Ein Fisch auf seinem Grund,
So lang' ein Lied noch lebet
In seiner Sänger Mund.
Sie sollen ihn nicht haben
Den freien teutschen Rhein
Bis seine Fluth begraben
Des letzten Mann's Gebein.

We translate the German song—with no regard to rhythm but merely to the sense—for the benefit of readers not acquainted with German:—

"They shall not have the free German Rhine, though like greedy ravens they cry hoarsely for it,—so long as it rolls peacefully in its green dress—so long as a sounding rudder beats in its waves.

"They shall not have the free German Rhine, so long as hearts are quickened by its fiery wine—so long as the rocks stand fast in its stream—so long as the high domes are reflected in its mirror.

"They shall not have the free German Rhine, so long as sturdy youths court slender maidens at it—so long as a fin raises a fish from its bottom—so long as a song lives in the mouth of its singers. They shall not have the free German Rhine, till its flood has buried the last man's bones."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TUCKER and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

IMPORTANT TO TALOOKDARS.

SAMALDASS BECHARDASS, SPECIAL APPELLANT (ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF); VS. THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD, SPECIAL RESPONDENT (ORIGINAL DEFENDANT).

MESSRS. DUNBAR and Nanabhoy Haridass appeared for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. White and Dhirajlal Mathuradass for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Tucker said—The plaintiff Samaldass instituted the present action against the Collector of Ahmedabad to obtain possession of the talookdaree village of Kathini Aniali, in the purgana of Rampore, in the talooka Dhundooka in the district of Ahmedabad, which he had purchased at an auction sale, made under the order of the Moonsiff's Court of Dhundooka on 30th September 1861. The plaintiff was an original creditor of the talookdars of the village, Hattia Sella and others, under a deed of mortgage. He obtained a decree against the mortgagors in the Moonsiff's Court at Dhundooka, under date 22nd March 1860, for the sum of Rs. 4,162-10-3, to be satisfied by the sale of the mortgaged property. Under this decree he applied for the sale of the talookdar's right, title, and interest in the village and purchased it himself for the sum of Rs. 2,000. He afterwards applied to be placed in possession of the village, but was resisted by the Collector; and hence the present suit. The Collector answered—(1) That the talookdars whose interest had been purchased by the plaintiff had only a leasehold estate in the village, which estate was not alienable and became forfeited on any attempt at alienation, or on attachment at the suit of a creditor, that consequently the plaintiff took nothing by his purchase. (2) That the suit could not be maintained in consequence of Act VI. of 1862, Bombay. (3) That the plaintiff had applied to the Talookdaree Settlement Officer to settle his claim, and had been awarded a sum of Rs. 3,868-12-0 in satisfaction of the debt due to him by the talookdars, which he had refused to take. (4) That plaintiff, being the son of a Desai, or hereditary district revenue officer, it was an improper act on his part to purchase a talookdaree village, and as he was fully cognizant of the peculiar character of the tenure on which the village was held, he was not entitled to any relief. The Assistant Judge, Mr. Joshua King, who tried the original suit, held that under the terms of the lease upon which the village was held, (exhibit 28) the lessee's estate in the said village was not alienable, and that the right to hold the village became forfeited on any attachment being placed upon it, either for arrears of revenue or at the suit of a creditor of the lessees. He therefore held that the plaintiff purchased nothing and decreed for the defendant (the Collector) with costs. On appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. A. R. Grant, affirmed this decree, but on a different ground, namely, that the talookdaree estate of which the village formed a part had been vested in the Talookdaree Settlement Officer under the provisions of Act VI. of 1862, Bombay, with the assent of plaintiff, by a proclamation of Government, and that after the publication of this declaration the action of the Civil Courts with reference to any portion of the estate was permanently stayed under sections 2 and 5 of the said Act, and no further process of any kind could be issued by the ordinary judicial tribunals.

In special appeal it has been contended—(1) That Act VI. of 1862 is in no way applicable to this suit, and that the District Judge was in error in holding that there was any thing in that Act which prevented his determining upon the right acquired by plaintiff by the purchase of the talookdar's interest in the said village, prior to the passing of the said Act. (2) That the Collector was barred from setting up any present claim to the village, inasmuch as he had applied under section 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure, when the village was first attached, and his application had been rejected, and he had neglected to bring a suit within one year from the date of the order of rejection to establish his right. (3) That the plaintiff's judgment debtors had an independent hereditary estate in the village which was not destroyed by the instrument which the Collector had in virtue of his official position exacted from the talookdars, and that these rights had passed to plaintiff and entitled him to demand to hold the village subject to the payment of the Government assessment. (4) That the plaintiff had offered to surrender his right in the village on the full amount of his claim against the judgment debtors being satisfied, but that the terms of his offer were not complied with, as the Talookdaree Settlement Officer tendered him a sum of Rs. 3,868 only, whereas the sum really due to him amounted to more than Rs. 9,000. (5) That Bombay Act VI. of 1862 was invalid and ineffectual, inasmuch as it curtailed the jurisdiction conferred by an Act of Parliament on the High Court of Bombay, and it was incompetent to the Bombay Legislative Council under section 42 of the Indian Councils' Act to pass such an Act. Issue has been joined on all these points which [redacted] been ably argued by Messrs. Dunbar and Nana[redacted]ai Haridas for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. White [redacted] Dhirajlal Mathuradass for the defendant. On the [redacted] point I am of opinion that the District Judge decid[redacted] incorrectly in holding that Act VI. of 1862 of the [redacted] jurisdiction with respect to the present claim. The [redacted]intiff is not a talookdar in the sense in which the [redacted]m is used in the said Act. He is simply the pur[redacted]aser of a portion of the estate of certain talookdars [redacted] a particular village who claims to enforce the rights [redacted]ich he had acquired by the said purchase before Act VI. of 1862 was passed. The Act which is intituled "An Act for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt," only provided a method of dealing with the estates of a particular class of landholders in the zilla of Ahmedabad in the province of Guzerat when these landholders had become involved in debt, and section 1 limited the application of the Act to those talookdars only who appeared to the Governor in Council to be subject, either personally or in respect of their landed estates of any description of tenure, to debts or liabilities equal to or exceeding five times the average rents, profits and other annual income derived from their respective estates during the previous five years, after deducting thereout the land tax and other dues of Government. Now, if it be admitted for the sake of argument that the purchaser of a portion of a talookdar's estate becomes a talookdar with reference to that portion, it is clear that the plaintiff in this suit is not placed in the circumstances under which alone the Act could be lawfully applied to him. It is not even alleged that he is in debt, nor is there the slightest reason for supposing that he has incurred liabilities to an extent which would justify the interference of Government in his behalf. The Collector in no way contends that the plaintiff is a talookdar,—in fact he denies that he is, or can ever become, one; but the Collector invokes the aid of the Act on the ground that the judgment debtors whose right, title, and interest in the village of Kathini Aniali had been purchased by plaintiff in 1861 were talookdars indebted to the full extent mentioned in the Act, and that consequently it was competent to the Governor in Council to vest the management of the estates of these talookdars in the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, and that from and after the publication of this declaration, all suits or judicial proceedings for or in respect of debts or liabilities in the first section mentioned, other than debts due or liabilities incurred to the Crown or Government, were permanently stayed, and no further prosecution thereof could be permitted. It seems plain, however, that although it might have been competent to the Governor in Council to make the declaration contemplated by section 1 of the Act with reference to any portion of the estate of the original talookdars which were held by them at the time this declaration was made, yet that this declaration could not apply to any portion of the estate of which the said talookdars had been divested at that period. At that time the interest of the original talookdars in the village which forms the subject of this suit had passed to the plaintiff under a Court's sale, which was completed and confirmed in 1861, before Act VI. of 1862 was passed; and if it be true, as contended by the Collector, that the mortgage and sale of the interest of the original talookdars in the lands or the attachment of their estate by a creditor caused the extinction of their lease, and caused their entire estate in the lands to revert to the supreme landlord, *i. e.*, Government, it seems plain that the case does not fall within the scope of the Act, and that the true character of the right, if any, which passed to plaintiff by the sale must be determined independently of, and without any reference to the Act. I concur therefore with my learned colleague that the Act, whether valid or otherwise, is in no way applicable to the present suit, and that it is not necessary for us to enter upon, or to decide the very difficult question which has been raised and argued before us, namely, whether the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay did not exceed its power when it passed this Act, and if it did, how far this transgression of the limits prescribed by the Indian Councils' Act of 1861, 24 and 25 Vic., chap. 67, rendered the whole or any portion of the Act inoperative. On the general constitutional question, I am of opinion that when the powers and duties of a local Legislature have been defined and limited by a written law, emanating from a paramount authority, any Act which may be passed by that Legislature, in contravention of, or repugnant to, the provisions of the fundamental law to which it owes its existence, is null and void; and that it properly belongs to Courts of Justice, created by the same superior authority, when called upon to render obedience, or to give effect, to an Act promulgated by a Legislature so constituted, to examine and determine whether in the making of the said enactment, the Legislature has kept within the boundaries to which its action has been restricted. This doctrine has been decisively settled in America (vide Kent's Commentaries, Part III., Lecture 20, and more especially the judgment in Marbury *vs.* Madison, page 499, vol. 7th edition), and it seems to me that it is equally applicable to all countries where there is any thing of the nature of a written constitution by which restraints are imposed on the exercise of the legislative power. In British India, the Acts of Parliament by which legislative, executive, and judicial powers have been delegated, distributed, and circumscribed form a written constitution, and for my own part I entertain no doubt that it is the duty of the High Court, before it gives effect to an Act of the Bombay Legislative Council, to see that it is conformable to the Imperial statutes. It is to American law books and to American decisions that we must look for the most part for the principles by which we should be guided in determining questions of this description, for the British Parliament, *i. e.*, King, Lords and Commons combined, being in the matter of law-making practically omnipotent, as has been declared by the late Lord Campbell and other judges of eminence, similar questions can only arise in connection with the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and consequently rarely become the subject of discussion before English tribunals, or among the authors of standard works on English law. It is a great relief to me that I am not

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called upon to-day to pronounce decisively whether an Act passed with the most benevolent intentions to a long suffering class of landholders, and which is reported to have produced most beneficial results, is binding upon the High Court of this presidency or not. During the long time I have been deliberating on the point I have necessarily come to a definite conclusion on the subject, but I deem it better not to promulgate from the bench an opinion which would not, under the view which we both take of the non-applicability of the Act to the present claim, have the effect of a judicial decision. This disposes of the first and fifth grounds of special appeal. The next question which arises is, whether the defendant has lost his remedy and is prevented from now disputing plaintiff's right to take immediate possession of the village under the certificate of sale granted to him on the 25th July 1862, under section 259, Civil Procedure Code, in consequence of defendant's failure to file a suit to establish his right within a year from the date when the Moonsif rejected the claim which he had preferred for the release of the village from attachment under section 246 of the same code. It would seem that after the village had been attached and advertised for sale, the Collector applied under section 246 to have the property released on the ground that the judgment debtor's estate in the village had beed forfeited under the terms of the lease, and that consequently he had no interest left which was liable to be sold in execution of the decree against him. The application, it is stated, was made some time before the 20th July 1861, and the Moonsiff settled the issues in dispute between the parties on that date, and fixed a subsequent day for the adjudication of the matter in dispute between the decree holder and the Collector when the claim of the intervenor was disallowed without investigation in consequence of the Collector's default, he having failed to appear on the day appointed for taking evidence. The defendant brought no subsequent suit to set aside this order, and to establish his right, but after the sale had been made and confirmed, he resisted the delivery of possession to the purchaser (plaintiff) and made a complaint under section 269. The Moonsiff, when the plaintiff's application was made, entered upon an irregular correspondence with the District Judge, Collector, *i. e.* defendant, and the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, and then left the Court without making any order; and his successor, a Sudder Ameen, finally declined to put the purchaser (plaintiff) in possession, in consequence of the passing of the Talookdaree Act. This erroneous order has forced plaintiff to institute the present suit; and it is now contended on his behalf that the defendant was concluded and debarred from resisting the delivery of possession to the plaintiff owing to his having failed to institute, within the time prescribed by the law, a suit to set aside the order disallowing his claim to be declared in possession. The effect of an order, allowing or disallowing an objection made, or claim preferred, under section 246, has recently been considered in the case of Lalchand Ambaidas *vs.* Sukharam valad Chandrabhai and others, Special Appeal No. 752 of 1867. In this special appeal, Couch, C.J. and Newton, J., overruled a previous decision by the same bench in Krishnaji Joshi *vs.* Mukund Chimanshet (2 Bombay H. C., page 18,) and the Chief Justice in his judgment remarked as follows—"Where a claim is made, or an objection offered to the sale, and an investigation follows under the section (*i. e.* section 246), it is clear that the party making the claim or objection, if unsuccessful, must sue within one year from the date of the order, if he seeks to establish a right to possession. The order of the Court has the same effect as if he (the objector) had been originally made a defendant in the suit, and is binding like any other judgment, only that, instead of being subject to appeal, it may be set aside by a suit, and the property declared not to have been liable to be sold. If a suit were subsequently brought (*i. e.* after expiration of the period allowed) between the same parties, it would not be necessary for the defendant to rely on the law of limitation. Section 2, Act VIII of 1859 would be an answer to it." The learned Chief Justice of Bombay evidently considers that where there has been an adjudication under section 246 with reference to the intervenor's right to possession, and no suit has been brought to set aside the order within the prescribed period, the order has the force of "*res judicata.*" In this view I concur, and it appears to me that there is no distinction between the case which the Chief Justice was considering, *i. e.* the disallowance of the intervenor's claim after investigation, and the dismissal of the claim, in consequence of default as in the present instance. A decree made "ex parte" in consequence of the non-appearance of a defendant, if not set aside in the manner the law directs, is as binding between the parties as any other decree, and an order which amounts to an adjudication will, under similar circumstances, have a like effect. I am of opinion that the order in this case made by the Moonsiff on 10th August 1861 did substantially amount to the disallowance of the Collector's claim to be in possession, and that as it has not been set aside, it is not competent to the Collector to resist the immediate transfer of possession to the purchaser. Under the circumstances, the Moonsiff ought summarily to have placed the plaintiff in possession, and I consider that he is entitled to have a decree which will restore him not to the position in which the Moonsiff should have placed him in the first instance. The view which I have taken of the point which I have just discussed renders it unnecessary for me to make any remark with reference to the third objection taken in special appeal which disputes the allegations of the defendant with reference to the character of the estate of the original talookdars in the village. On the fourth objection I would record that I am of opinion that any offer of compromise which the defendant made to the Talookdaree Settlement Officer was conditional; and that it cannot be justly held that he in any way submitted to the application of the Talookdaree Act to his claim. He was willing, if the debts he claimed were discharged, to abandon any rights he might have acquired under his purchase; but on the Talookdaree Settlement Officer offering him much less than he considered to be due to him, he broke off the negotiation. This conduct on his part will not prejudice his legal rights in any way. My learned colleague considers that as the Collector is in possession now and the plaintiff has brought this suit to eject him, the question of the forfeiture of the judgment debtor's estate should be determined in this suit, and that the suit should be remanded that this question may be gone into and decided by the lower Courts. It appears to me, however, that the plaintiff would be greatly prejudiced by this proceeding, as the burden of proof will be on him instead of the Collector as it should have been if the Moonsiff had acted rightly in dealing with the applications and counter-applications made to him in 1861. If the word "right" used in the latter part of section 246 be interpreted as meaning simply the right to possession, as contra-distinguished from a title to recover, it may be that the Collector will have a right, after plaintiff shall have been put in possession, to sue to establish the forfeiture of the estate of the original judgment debtors to the Government in consequence of its attachment and sale. I wish to express no decided opinion on this point, as I am of opinion that it cannot equitably be raised and adjudicated upon in the present action, and I hold that plaintiff's present suit should be considered and treated simply as a suit for possession to which he is entitled, inasmuch as the estate when it was put up for sale was substantially adjudged to be in the possession of the judgment debtors and not of the Collector, the present defendant. This will place the parties in their proper positions if the Government be still disposed to contend that the estate has lapsed in consequence of its transfer by sale, and that it has not been precluded by the Collector's default in 1861 from claiming the benefit of this lapse. I would reverse the decrees of both the lower Courts and direct that the plaintiff be put in possession of the talookdaree village of Kathini Aniali mentioned in the plaint, and that defendant pay all the plaintiff's costs in all Courts.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—This case has been lying over for judgment owing to a difference of opinion which existed between my learned brother and myself as to the necessity of determining the power of the Bombay Legislative Council to pass the Talookdaree Act (Bombay Act VI. of 1862). I satisfied myself shortly after the case was argued (September 1867), that the point could not arise in this case, and wrote the following judgment which did not at that time convince my learned colleague. I am happy however to find that he has eventually come round to my view on this point, but regret that a new difference has arisen, and that we are not in accord as to the final order to be given in the case. On this point I would gladly have deferred to his opinion if I could, but I feel, after a very careful consideration of the matter, unable to do so. My learned brother's decision, as being that of the senior Judge, will therefore prevail. In this case we are called upon to reverse the District Judge's decree on the ground that he was in error in holding that Bombay Act VI. of 1862 (the Talookdaree Act) took away the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the present action, and to do this, we have been asked to consider whether the Legislative Council of Bombay had or had not power to pass this Act, on account of its supposed interference with the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature, in respect of which the Indian Councils' Act prohibits the local Council from legislating. But the validity of the District Judge's decree seems to me not to depend solely on the power of the Council to pass the Act in question. But (1) on a preliminary point which goes to the root of the matter, viz.—Is the present claim one to which Bombay Act VI. of 1862 in any way applies? and only if it be found to apply, are we bound to deal with the 2nd question, viz.,—The power of the Bombay Legislative Council to pass the Act? I will proceed to consider the first point: What are the facts of the case? It appears that the plaintiff was not a talookdar but a mortgagee of the talookdaree village of Kathini Aniali, and as such, sued the *Gameti* thereof in 1860, and obtained a decree dated 22nd March 1860 against the mortgaged village. After this, in due course he applied to have the village attached for sale; and on the notice thereof being given, the Collector of Ahmedabad, about June 1871, came forward, and under section 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure applied to have the attachment raised, but failing to appear and urge his objections on the day appointed, which was at the expiration of the period for which the Collector had applied to have the matter adjourned, his application was rejected on the 10th August 1861. Proclamation of the sale followed; and it took place on 30th September 1861, plaintiff being the purchaser; the sale was confirmed under section 256 and the money paid into Court (although the certificate granted under section 259 was not passed until 25th July 1862). The next step after the sale was an application dated 30th January 1862 by the purchaser to the Court to be put into possession, and on this the Moonsiff seems to have entered into a most irregular correspondence with the District Judge, the Collector, and the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, which finally led to the Collector coming forward again under date 29th May 1862, but under a different section of the Civil Procedure Code, and opposing the giving over possession under section 269. While the enquiry on this was proceeding, the Government, by proclamation under Bombay Act VI. of 1862, dated 3rd February 1863, purported to place the village of Kathini Aniali under that Act, and to vest it in the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, whereupon the Sudder Ameen who had succeeded the Moonsiff endorsed, under date 18th February 1863, on the papers regarding possession, a note to the effect that Bombay Act VI. of 1862 having been applied to this village, his jurisdiction had ceased, and the papers were ordered to be placed on the records. Plaintiff Samaldass filed the present suit against the Collector in February 1864, to cause his obstruction to cease, and to have possession of the village which he had purchased, given over to him. The Collector's defence was that Bombay Act VI. of 1862 took the matter out of the hands of the Civil Court, and that plaintiff having consented before the Settlement Officer to forego his right to the village on receiving Rs. 3,868-12-6 could not now sue. The Assistant Judge laid down the following issues:—(1) Had the original talookdars any right to sell their right of management (wahiwat) or not? (2) If they had, and the wahiwat had passed to plaintiff by the sale, had he renounced it or not? And rejected plaintiff's claim on 6th September 1864, holding on the first point only that by the terms of the talookdars' lease, their right fell when their village was attached and sold for their debts, and that therefore the plaintiff took nothing by his purchase, and the Collector was right in obstructing his taking possession. On appeal to the District Judge, that officer on the 26th January 1866 confirmed his assistant's decree in the following words:—"Once the Talookdaree Act has been made applicable to an estate, all judicial proceedings are to be stayed (section 2) and the estate cannot be attached by any Civil Court (section 5), and as in the present case the Act was put in force with the consent of the plaintiff, I am of opinion that he has no right either legally or morally to ask for the intervention of the Civil Courts in his favour." I must here allude to a point raised in special appeal on that portion of the District Judge's finding in which he states that the Act was put in force at plaintiff's request. It has been argued on both sides, and the question depends solely on the construction to be placed on a petition which plaintiff made on 15th January 1863 to Mr. Peile, the Settlement Officer, and which is recorded in the case No. 9. From this it appears that after the sale and pending the decision on the Collector's opposition to possession, the private influence of his father was brought to bear on plaintiff, and he wrote to Mr. Peile, saying that as his father informed him that he, Mr. Peile, would satisfy the debts due to him by the talookdars, and which amounted to Rs. 9,000, he was willing to have the matter settled, and would, if Mr. Peile would agree to this, apply to the Moonsiff to postpone the enquiry as to possession until the matter was arranged by Mr. Peile. This is construed by the District Judge into an application to have the Act put into force by plaintiff; whereas the petition most distinctly in several places states that plaintiff cannot file the Razinama in the Moonsiff's Court, as his father advised him, for by so doing he would shut the door to his rights in the event of Mr. Peile not ordering him payment of his claims. It appears Mr. Peile did make an enquiry, and decided that the talookdars should pay Rs. 3,868-12-6, as being the sum he considered to be due. This however was refused by plaintiff. I hold this petition to be merely an application to Mr. Peile (very probably forced on plaintiff by his family's influence) offering on payment of his claim of Rs. 9,000 to give up his purchase, but at the same time reserving to himself a right to carry on the legal proceedings, should Mr. Peile fail to satisfy his debt in full, and is therefore no bar to this suit. Having disposed of this preliminary matter, I now come to consider whether the plaintiff's claim in the present suit is one which Bombay Act VI. of 1862 prevents the Civil Courts from entertaining. I notice that the District Judge quotes two sections, 2 and 5. As to the latter it may be disposed of at once by the observation that even if this were a suit falling within the Act in the present case "seizure, attachment and sale" having all taken place and been concluded, and that before the Act became law, the 5th section could not apply. It is on the second section that the question turns. The words are these:—"From and after the publication of such declaration aforesaid"; that is the declaration vesting any estate in the officer appointed under the Act, "all suits and judicial proceedings for or in respect of debts and liabilities of talookdars pending before or under appeal from any of the Civil Courts in the said Presidency shall be and are hereby declared to be permanently stayed, and no further prosecution thereof shall be permitted, and all writs, processes, executions, or attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall forthwith cease and be raised." Now in the suit against the talookdars the final decision had been passed; the village had been sold; the sale had been confirmed; and the certificate to the purchaser passed before the Bombay Act became law. There was therefore no "suit or judicial proceeding," "pending before or under appeal from any of the Civil Courts, for or in respect of any debt or liability of the talookdars." But there was a matter pending between the purchaser at an auction sale and the Collector, and the question narrows itself into—Whether such an application comes within the scope of the Act as being a proceeding under the suit of 1860 which was undisposed of when the Act came into force; and this leads to the important question of when does a suit come to an end, when does a decree become fully executed? On this subject one of the leading cases in England is Higgins *vs.* McAdam, [3 Young and Jervis P. I.], in which Garrow, B., in pronouncing the judgment of the full Court, states—"The rule is when execution is executed the property is changed, and execution is said to be executed when a sale has taken place;" and the subsequent case of Giles *vs.* Grover, [9 Bingham, p. 128] in the House of Lords, though it shows that after a seizure by the Sheriff under a writ-of *fi fa*, but *before* the sale—the King might step in and have the goods taken for a debt to the Crown, it was admitted that this was the extent to which interference could go, even for a right of the Crown, (which is much stronger than the right of any subject), viz., that property might be seized prior to the sale, but not subsequent thereto! and in the cases of Gamble *vs.* Bholagir (2 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 150), and in the Financial Association of India and China *vs.* Pranjivandas (3 Bombay High Court Reports, page 25 O. C. J.) the question was very deeply gone into, and all the authorities on the point were quoted by Westropp, J., in his decisions, and the matter, especially in the latter case, carried as far as it could go; but in neither of those cases had the matter gone so far as in the present, nor indeed did the case of Higgins *vs.* McAdam go quite so far, for in the present case the sale was completed, confirmed, the money paid and a certificate given, the force of which by the 259th section of the code is said to be a valid transfer of the "right, title and interest of the defendant," (the judgment debtor) "in the property sold;" so that I think we may fairly hold that the entire proceedings in the case against the talookdars had come to an end, and the plaintiff had had his decree fully executed before Bombay Act VI. of 1862 came into operation, viz, 14th October 1862, so that with regard to the application before the Moonsiff it was a separate matter between the purchaser at the Court's auction striving to acquire possession under a title pre-acquired, as far as the Act is concerned, and some third party, one other than the original defendant, in the previous suit. This being the case with respect to the application before the Moonsiff, much less does the Act affect the present suit which is really an action of ejectment on a title acquired previously to the passing of the Act; between two persons neither of whom are talookdars, and one of whom by his not proceeding under section 246 to file a suit within one year after his application to raise the attachment was refused on the 10th August 1861, may possibly have lost all right in the matter. I can find nothing in the Act to affect previously acquired titles; and I should have been astonished if I had, for I have very good ground for knowing that it was not the object of the promoters of the Bill to give it such effect. I have not considered it necessary to consider whether by the purchase of the village Samaldass becomes a talookar, as although such was suggested, it was admitted that he was not a talookar, whose debts amounted to five times the average rents derived from the village, so as to render his estate liable to the Act (see section 1). Having then come to the conclusion that Bombay Act VI of 1862 does not apply to the claim in any way, there is no need for me to decide the second point raised. It therefore remains to see what course this Court should adopt regarding the disposal of this special appeal. My learned brother wishes to give a decree against the defendant on the ground that the matter is *res judicata* and therefore he cannot defend the action. This requires me to go more fully into the matter of the application by the Collector under section 246, which is above alluded to, and to see how the rejection by the Moonsiff of the Collector's application affects the present suit. The application made by the Collector under section 246 of the Civil Procedure Code was to the effect that the lands were not liable to be sold in execution against the defendants, the talookdars. This matter was disposed of by the Moonsiff's order of the 10th August 1861, which although it only dismissed the Collector's application must I think be considered as deciding that the lands *could be* sold in execution of the decree; and this is all that is *res judicata* under this order. Now since then the sale has taken place, and the purchaser seeks possession, although he is the same person who was the judgment creditor, he comes before us as it were in a new capacity,—the owner of the judgment debtor's right, title and interest in the land, and the Collector also now appears in a new light, viz., as actually in possession of the estate. How he got into possession we do not know; but that he is in possession and opposes the plaintiff having the estate made over to him is clear by the plaint, and I cannot, under these circumstances, so different from those under which the miscellaneous application under section 246 was decided, hold that the order of the 10th August 1861 disposes of this matter. Plaintiff has chosen to bring what is really an action of ejectment against the Collector who is in possession of the estate, and this as it appears to me can only be decided by an inquiry into title, and as this has not been done, I consider the District Judge's decree should be reversed, and the case remanded for re-trial on its merits. It will be observed that my brother Tucker's judgment contains a dictum to the effect that the Bombay Legislative Council had not power to pass the Act in question, and that it is therefore null and void. I have abstained from making any allusion to this point in my judgment, having arrived at the conclusion that we were not called on to decide it, but in case my silence should be construed into a concurrence with Mr. Justice Tucker in this opinion, I think it right to place on record that I reserve my opinion altogether on this important question, and must not be considered as either concurring with, or differing from, my learned brother.

P. S.—20th July, 1870.—I have just seen the written judgment of Mr. Justice Tucker, which was delivered in Court on the 2nd April 1869, and I find that it does not contain the dictum I thought it did, regarding the power of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay to pass the Talookdaree Act. The last para. of my judgment therefore was not necessary; but as it in no way affects the decision of [illegible]ase, I need do no more than add this postscript.

COLONIAL SANGFROID.

WE in India, like the boy in *Punch* who boasts of his toothaches, rather pride ourselves on having survived heavy rain; but if we were to carry our rain-gauges to Australia, we should be mortified to find that if they were to be of any use, they would have to be considerably enlarged. In fact, so serious has been the rainfall in parts of that colony, that the *Sydney Morning Herald* takes upon itself to re-assure the public that there is no reason for fearing a second deluge. This it does, not by reminding them of the rainbow, or referring them to Holy Writ, but by reminding the Australians of the size of their island, and the impossibility of water ever covering the whole of it at once, so that if half is submerged, they can always go to the other half, and when in its turn that is submerged, they can always, of course, go back again.—*Pioneer*, August 8.

LEAVE WANTED.

THE Adjutant General stops the way. At the time when some accumulation of public business was inevitable upon the transfer of the command of the army—the temporary hindrance caused by which was aggravated by Lord Napier's very necessary tour to the frontier—we received a multitude of complaints from aggrieved officers in silence. But now that the army head-quarters officials have only to pursue the even tenor of their way, and officers who have borne the heat and burden of the summer in the plains, are looking for some respite in the shape of privilege leave, we do think that the delays which often obtain in answering applications might well be avoided. Besides the pigeon-hole obstruction however, there are indirect obstacles, which a little more despatch in disposing of the verdicts of petty courts-martial might also remove—pending confirmations in these, the members are tied to their stations, leave or none.—*Pioneer*, August 8.

THE CONVERT HINDOO WIDOW.

GUNESH SOONDERY has gone back to her family. The following is her letter to the Reverend Mr. Vaughan, as given in the *Indian Mirror*—as the *Mirror* says, it is "unintelligible" in places:—

"TO THE HONORABLE REVD. MR. VAUGHAN SAHEB.

"I beg to inform you that the reason of my coming away here your Mary knows, and Raj Kisto Babu knows. So much faith I had before this, but now it has all gone. This know. Because you profess to be Christians, but that conduct should be so (bad) is extremely wrong. Such conduct has not been the result of religion, what more shall I say? But I take leave of you. And I know that those who become Christians, ought to believe they have attained Christ. But O Mr. Vaughan Saheb is that Christianity, and its ways which you have vainly taught Hazra? What more shall I say? You think over it. But I won't go to you any more.

"SREEMOTY GUNESH SOONDERY DABEE."

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear that furloughs are available up to this date as follows:—For field officers five, for captains and subalterns three, and medical officers four.—*Pioneer*.

IT is probable that Mr. Sime, B.A., Professor of Literature at the Agra College, will succeed Mr. E. Wilmott, B.A., as Inspector of Schools, Umballa Division.

DR. PLANCK, the Sanitary Commissioner, North-West Provinces, has been ordered to proceed to Mozuffernuggur at once. The feverplague, so well and terribly described in Dr. Cutcliffe's report of a year or two back, still returns periodically; but beyond a more general consent of opinion as to the cause—excessive irrigation—we seem as far off allaying the violence of the epidemic as ever.—*Pioneer*.

WE have to-day received Table V. of the Census Report of Oudh. It is a trifle of 44 pages, large size, and crammed with small figures, most creditable, we do not deny, to the Babbages who compiled it. At the same time we do deny that there is any use whatever in burthening the earth with such a nightmare of calculations, and as there will, when the work is finished, be exactly seven such "tables," we advise that when the *Friend of India* is translated to a better world, a G. G. O. be passed that he shall take them away with him as presents to the Pleiades.—*Pioneer*.

As an authentic expression of intelligent native opinion on the subject of marriage expenses in connection with infanticide we (*Pioneer*) give the following extract from our Jeypore correspondent's letter:—"A few days ago I was conversing on infanticide with a native gentleman—a dewan of a native court—and a very intelligent individual. He spoke of marriage expenses being the chief cause, and I asked if he thought the Government should interfere directly or indirectly in private matters of this sort. He replied 'Natives are not like Europeans; we have not the strength morally to resist an established custom. We wish indeed that the expenses at our marriages should be less, but every one is afraid of what his neighbour will say or do, should he not conform to custom. All we want is Government to speak out and forbid any one to spend more than, say, his monthly salary, or one-tenth of his yearly income. We might then say it was not our fault; what could we do; but really every one would in his heart be very glad, and would feel that Government really had our welfare alone at heart in framing such a rule, and it would do more good throughout the length and breadth of India than any measure yet passed by the British Government.'"

SONEPORE RACES—1870.

NOMINATIONS AND ENTRANCES OF 1ST AUGUST.

THE SONEPORE ST. LEGER.

Mr. Seventanks	...One Nomination.
Mr. Johnson's	...One do.
Mr. Manchester	...One do.
Mr. B. W.	...One do.
Mr. W. W.	..One do.
Mr. C. Herbert	...One do.
Mr. Raphael	..One do.
Mr. Roberts	...One do.

THE BETTIAH CUP.

Mr. Field's	..b aus f	...Octavia.
Mr. Johnson's	..b aus g	...Kilmore.
Mr. Manchester's	...b w g	...St. George.
Mr. W. W.'s	...b aus m	...Favourite.
Do.	...ch aus g	...Longden.
Mr. C. Herbert's	..ch w h	...Stockwell.

THE TIRHOOT STAKES.

Mr. Vincent	...One Nomination.
Mr. Stewart	...One do.
Mr. Hastings	...One do.
Mr. Seventanks	..One do.
Mr. Beckley	...One do.
Messrs. Butler and John	..One do.
Mr. B W.	...One do.
Mr. Nugent	...One do.
Mr. Sedbury	...One do.
Mr. Sewell	...One do.
Mr. Henry	...One do.
Mr. Raphael	...One do.

THE SONEPORE DERBY.

Mr. Townsend	...One Nomination.
Sheik Esau Bin Curtas	...One do.
Mr. Stewart	...One do.
Mr. Field	...One do.
Mr. Johnson	...One do.
Mr. Cresswell	...One do.
Mr. Manchester	.. One do.
Mr. B. W.	...One do.
Mr. W. W.	...Two Nominations.
Captain Lockwood	...Two do.
Mr. Raphael	...One Nomination.
The Confederates	...One do.
Mr. John Fleet	...Two Nominations.

THE TICCAREE CUP.

Mr. Seventank's	..b w g	...Centurion.
Do.	..ch e m	...Miss Trelawny
Do.	..b e m	...Moonlight.
Mr. Johnson's	...b aus g	...Kilmore.
Do.	...br aus m	...Victoria.
Mr. Manchester's	...b w g	...St. George.
Do.	...b w g	...St. Patrick.
Mr. W. W.'s	...b aus g	...Rocket.
Do.	...ch aus g	...Longden.
Mr. C. Herbert's	...br w g	...Morning Star.
Mr. B. W.'s	...bl w h	...Black Eagle.

THE DURBHUNGAH CUP.

Mr. Vincent	...One Nomination.
Sheik Esau Bin Curtas	...One do.
Mr. Stewart	...One do.
Mr. Hastings	...One do.
Mr. Field	...One do.
Mr. Seventanks	...One do.
Mr. Beckley	...One do.
Messrs. Butler and John	...One do.
Mr. Johnson	...One do.
Mr. Manchester	...One do.
Mr. B. W.	...One do.
Mr. W. W.	...One do.
Mr. Nugent	...One do.
Captain Lockwood	...Two Nominations.
The Confederates	...One Nomination.
Mr. Henry	...One do.
Mr. Raphael	...One do.
Mr. John Frost	...Two Nominations.

THE CIVILIANS' CUP.

Mr. Johnson	...One Nomination.
Mr. Manchester	...One do.
Mr. B. W.	...One do
Mr. W. W.	...Two Nominations.
Mr. C. Herbert	...One Nomination.
Mr. Roberts	...One do.

MR. W. W.'S CUP.

Mr. Townsend's	...ch a h	...Young Esau.
Mr. Stewart	.. b a h	...Akbar.
Mr. Field	...b a h	...Sunbeam.
Do.	...ch a h	...Glencoe.
Do.	...b a h	...The Earl.
Do.	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
Mr. Johnson's	...ch a h	...The Vicar
Do.	...b a h	...Highlander.
Mr. Manchester's	...ch a h	.. Red Hazard.
Do.	...b a h	...Mangosteen.
Do.	...ch a h	...Talisman.
Mr. W. W.'s	...b a h	...Growler.
Do.	...g a h	...Grey Warrior.
Captain Lockwood's	...b a h	...Byculla h.
Do.	...g a h	...Florican.
Mr. Raphael's	...g a h	...Rising Star.

THE SONEPORE CUP.

Mr. Seventanks	...One Nomination.
Mr. Johnson	...One do.
Mr. Manchester	...One do.
Mr. B. W.	...One do.
Captain Lockwood	...One do.
Mr. W. W.	...Two Nominations.
Mr. C. Herbert	...One Nomination.
Mr. Raphael	...One do.
Mr. Roberts	...One do.

THE BULLEAH CUP.

Mr. Stewart's	...b a h	...Akbar.
Mr. Field's	...b a h	...The Earl.
Do.	...b a h	...Sunbeam.
Do.	...ch a h	...Glencoe.
Mr. Seventank's	...br c b m	...Gipsy.
Mr. Beckley's	...ch c b f	...Pretty Girl.
Mr. Johnson's	...ch a h	...The Vicar.
Do.	...b a h	...Highlander.
Mr. Manchester's	...ch a h	...Talisman.
Mr. W. W.'s	...b [illegible] m	...Eruption.
Mr. Nugent's	...b c b c	...Cyclops by Tadworth.
Captain Lockwood's	...b a h	...Byculla h.
Do.	...g a h	...Florican.
Mr. B. W.'s	...r c b m	...Irish Girl.
Mr. Raphael's	...g a h	...Rising Star.
Do.	...b c b m	...Volona.

R. E. DICKENSON, Honorary Secretary.

Ghazeepore, 3rd August 1870.

INDIGO.

EVERY day seems to make indigo prospects in Bengal gloomier. The serious damage done in some districts by the very heavy rain is, in those others where the rainfall has been satisfactory, threatened by the continual rise of the rivers which compels the planters to cut unripe and half-grown plant. In the Benares district prospects get no better, but the uncertainty that there prevents planters from actually speaking unfavourably of the expected out-turn, gives us a gleam of hope.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 6.

SIMLA.

3RD AUGUST.—On Saturday the usual races and the usual rain were enjoyed by Simla society at An andale. Additional excitement was infused into the proceedings this time by the occurrence of a sad accident, which might, however, have proved a much sadder one. Before the races began some people were galloping round the course, and one of the horses in turning the sharp corner by the Butts, apparently crossed his feet and fell over, breaking his rider's leg. The unfortunate man is an assistant in the Home Office, and one of Professor Bushell's pet subjects. Another gentleman got a very bad blow on the jaw during a hurdle-race, so there was quite a chapter of accidents. The Rajah of Keunthall (*that's* the proper way to spell it I have discovered) entered one of his horses against Major Harris's Butterfly for a match over half a mile, and again lost his money, of which I was very glad, inasmuch as he had insinuated that the only reason he lost the match on the preceding Saturday was that his horse was not ridden by one of his own sowars. The Rajah also lost a hurdle race by a short head, his horse being ridden by Mr. Brown: the winner of the event was Mr. Chalmers's black horse, ridden by Mr. Gubbins.

Poor Professor Bushell did his best to give another entertainment on Saturday night, but the rain was falling in torrents, and the spectators were so few and far between that the Professor did not open. There is to be a race-meeting here this year after all. You will receive the prospectus shortly. The races begin on Saturday, the 10th proximo. "The Souths" are up here for ten days or a fortnight, and are to perform twice a week during their stay, I believe. I hear that they are to give their first performance on Friday next. To-night there is to be a theatrical performance in behalf of the Punjab Girls' School, and next Saturday Mr. Haygarth is going to take a benefit, and private theatricals are also on the tapis; so altogether I expect Simla will soon be constrained to cry "hold enough!" as far as theatricals go.

4TH AUGUST.—A performance was given last evening by the members of the Volunteer Corps Dramatique, assisted by some of the *elite* of the station, in aid of the Punjab Girls' School Fund, and judging from the well-field look of the house, the Punjab girls must have had a bumper, the more creditable to the charitably disposed, as, of late, philanthropic folk have had many calls, in the shape of amateur performances, both theatrical and musical, and a slight falling off in attendence might have been reasonably anticipated. . . The performance was under the patronage of the Viceroy, but to the disappointment of a guard of honor composed of the Volunteers, who waited patiently for rather more than an hour, His Lordship did not come. By-the-bye I was standing near the table of the money-taker when S—r R——d T—e arrived, and requiring an additional seat he took one and paid for it on the spot; the money was neatly wrapped in a paper parcel, which on inspection by the anxious money-taker proved to be a fine collection of two anna pieces. Could they have been conscience money-arrears income tax? After the performances were all over an impromptu dance was got up in the large room adjoining the theatre.—*Pioneer*.

THE INFANTRY BARRACKS AT JULLUNDUR.

(*Times*, July 11.)

SIR,—May I be allowed to reply to Sir C. Wingfield's inquiries as to the evacuation of the new British infantry barracks at Jullundur, in the Punjab, and so save an application to the Government of India? Before the beginning of the present hot season—that is to say, in March last—the companies of the 92nd Highlanders occupying these precious barracks were all removed to the old barracks, as being very much cooler, and therefore greatly preferred by the men. It was found in the summer of 1869 that the new barracks, from their faulty construction, were 11 deg. hotter than the old one, as tested day and night by the surgeon of the regiment. The old buildings are of mud, with thatched roofs and tiled floors, and probably cost as many shillings to build as the new ones have pounds. These latter are of red brick, slated roofs, and wooden floors, in the upper story. They are built to contain a sub-division of 35 men, and cost on paper £8,000, but actually nearly if not quite £12,000 each. It was found that they became so thoroughly heated during the day that they never cooled by night, and were simply intolerable. The heat averaged day and night 108 degrees. Sir William Mansfield saw them in December, and gave orders that all that could be done to improve them should be at once carried out. However, as Lord Napier inspected them in May last, and described them as "excellent hot-houses," their original faulty construction has triumphed over any attempt at improvement.

Of Allahabad I cannot speak from experience as of Jullundur, but have no doubt Sir C. Wingfield is correctly informed.—I remain, yours very truly,

July 7. A GORDON HIGHLANDER.

PRINCE FREDERIC CHARLES.

PRINCE FREDERIC CHARLES, the distinguished Cavalry General and leader of the first corps d'Armée of the Bohemian campaign, is, like his cousin the Crown Prince, in the prime of manhood, and only by two years his senior. He is the son of Prince Charles, the favourite brother of the late king of Prussia. His mother, a sister of the Queen of Prussia, is noted for her beauty and literary tastes. The Prince was from his boyhood passionately fond of military parades, and he often surprised his playmates by his successful tactics in their soldier games, in which he always figured as commander. His youthful ambition has been crowned with great success. He is a soldier in the true sense of the word. Indefatigable in military service, grave and gay, as circumstances require, but always friendly, he has become the favourite of his soldiers, who dare anything for, and are proud of a chief who shares every danger and privation with them, with unsurpassed personal courage. In 1848 he distinguished himself by his energetic execution of difficult movements in Schleswig-Holstein. In 1849 he fought with great valour as staff officer of the King, at Wiesenthal in Baden, where he was wounded at the head of eighty-seven Hussars, whom he led against a battalion of four hundred infantry. As General of Cavalry and Commander of the third Corps d'Armée in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, he undertook the command-in-chief after General Wrangel's departure, when he effected the storming and the fall of the batteries of Duppel. His share in the Bohemian campaign has covered his name with fresh and still more glorious laurels; and whatever position he may hold in the present war, he will enjoy the unbounded confidence of the army, and doubtless give new proofs of genius. Besides being a grrat soldier, Prince Frederic Charles is also a keen sportsman, and a practical and successful farmer. His consort, a princess von Anhalt, popularly known as "the beautiful Princess Frederich Karl," is renowned for her artistic and musical accomplishments, and proves to him as excellent a wife as she is an ornament of the Prussian Royal Family.—*Madras Mail*.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

As Tennyson saw in "Prince Albert" "scarce other than his own ideal knight," so the German nation looks upon the Crown Prince of Prussia and his Consort as the realisation of the poet's conception of a Royal pair, worthy the Crown of a great people. Their happy home reminds the Germans of the blissful family life of Frederic William III. and his Queen Louise, and the English of Queen Victoria's married life. The Crown Prince is now 39 years of age. Though, like every other Prussian prince, born a soldier, and appearing in public always dressed as such, yet the military element does not predominate in his character as with his father, whose education was almost exclusively military. Endowed with considerable natural talents and an excellent disposition, the Crown Prince received a most careful education with the special object of fitting him for his exalted destiny. Though enthusiastically devoted to historical studies, to which he was inspired by Von Raumer and Von Roon, his grasp of mind extends over many branches of political science. As to his military training and qualifications, he has given proof of talents of a high order in the Bohemian campaign. The laurels there gained render him now one of the most popular commanders of the army of South Germany. Combining with a prepossessing appearance sterling qualities of mind and simplicity of manners, frankness, affability, firmness of will, and genial powers of conversation, he wins his way, and asserts his authority, amongst the greatest opponents. It was, therefore, a clever stroke of policy, to nominate him for his present command, should there still be discordant elements to conciliate. The Crown Princess, his wife, has inherited the domestic virtues of her mother. A large portion of each day she spends amongst her numerous children. She is a model of a good "house-wife" for the matrons of all ranks. The symbols of domestic virtues; "The Bible, the harp, and the spindle" may be said to be hers. The spinning wheel has an honoured place in her boudoir, not for show but for her own use; and she finds time, not only to take an interest with the Queen of Prussia in benevolent institutions, and in the exhibitions of art, but to exercise her own artistic skill. Her original water-colour paintings are masterly in execution. Passion for dress and vanity are foreign to her; she prefers a homely style; but when occasion requires it her self-designed toilet charmingly displays her artistic taste. She has so imperceptibly and naturally won her way to the hearts of the future subjects of her gallant husband that it is difficult to believe that Prussia will during her life-time care to cross swords with this princess's natal land; while, on the other hand, the probability is still more remote that England will ever consent to be the cat's paw of France, in snatching Rhenish chestnuts, and humiliating the father-in-law of the Queen to be.—*Madras Mail*.

THE WAR.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY.

V.—RIVERS—(CONTINUED.)

THE basin of the Danube is bounded on the north by the Suabian Alps, Steigerwald, Fichtelgebirge, Boehmer-wald, Moravian mountains, Sudetic mountains, the Carpathians, and a line of heights running between the Pruth and the Dniester up to the borders of the Black Sea; on the south by the Rhaetic, the Salzburg, the Noric, and Styrian Alps; the Eastern Alps, describing a curve about 373 miles long, steeper on the southern than the northern slopes, and forming valleys parallel to the crest. There are four basins of the Danube formed by the spurs which, from the girdle of mountains north and south, approach the river at successive points of its course, and there, enclosing it in narrow defiles, mark the neck or head of each basin. We have principally to do with the first basin, but as the strategical defence of Vienna cannot be understood without a reference to the formation of the second basin, we shall not leave our study of the military geography of the great Danube basin incomplete.

The first basin of the Danube is a plain of pentagonal form, about 1,500 feet above sea-level, fertile, full of resources, crossed by numerous and good roads; it is easy of invasion from the north owing to the low elevation of the northern belt of hills, while on the south it is fringed by a dense range of mountains. The Danube rises in the Black Forest from two sources, which unite in a large marsh at Donaueschingen, a town at which the roads from the Rhine affluents, the Kinzig and the Elz, and from the Forest-towns, converge; passing Tutlingen we observe the road Stuttgart, Tubingen, Hechingen, Tutlingen, Schaffhausen, important as connecting Italy with Germany; at Sigmaringen the right bank opens out at Ulm, and becomes a vast fertile plain. Ulm is the pivot of an invasion of Lower Germany and the gate of the Danube basin. Ulm is a Wurtemberg town, strongly fortified, and having an entrenched camp on the heights of Michelsberg, capable of receiving an army of 50,000 men. Ulm is occupied by the troops of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, is an excellent point of passage, and is admirably placed either to serve as a great commercial centre or as the base for military operations. The valley of the Danube, as far as Ulm, is one continuous defile. There are three routes by which the upper Danube and the key of all this country, Ulm, can be reached—1st, by the Black Forest, the valleys of the Elz and Kinzig,—this is no doubt the shortest route, but military operations could only be conducted on the plateau of Constance, while in his front the invader would find Ulm and on his left bank the Suabian Alps; 2nd, by the basins of the Neckar and Main,—this route is somewhat long and indirect, has its flank exposed to North Germany, and leads only to the left bank of the Danube—it may, however, be remembered that Napoleon made use of it in 1805, completely turning Ulm, and bringing his army into the centre of the basin; 3rd, the third route is by Switzerland and the forest towns which are placed on the Rhine from Lake Constance to Basle, and of great military importance, as they cover the Rhine, linking it with the defence of the Danube. This road leads to the right bank of the Danube, but to take it, it would be necessary to cross the Rhine and violate the neutrality of Switzerland. After Ulm, the Danube becomes wide, not deep, and is studded with wooded islands. During its course through Wurtemberg the Danube is parallel to the Suabian Alps; the left bank is somewhat difficult of access owing to the immediate proximity of these mountains; the left bank commands the right, and up to Ulm we find numerous bridges, the river being also fordable at most points. After Ulm, the passage of the river becomes difficult; it now passes Gunzburg, on the road from Ulm to Augsburg; then on to Donauwerth, a town fortified in bygone times, and which forms a *tete-de-pont* connecting the defence of the Lech and the Rednitz, and is a strong position between Ulm and Ratisbon, the roads from the Main and the Neckar to Augsburg crossing at this point. Between Ulm and Donauwerth the left bank commands the right, and there are numerous points of passage. From the last-mentioned place to Neuburg, a ridge of heights slightly elevated runs beside the river on the left bank, terminating in a flat country; the right bank is flat and marshy for some distance. After Neuburg, the next place is Ingolstadt, strongly fortified and with a double bridgehead, a point where the roads from the Main to Munich unite; the river then flows on to Neustadt, traversed by the road from Ingolstadt to Ratisbon; by Keilheim at the confluence of the Altmuhl; after this place the river becomes wide and studded with wooded islands; it takes numerous towns, and first one and then the other bank becomes deeply scarped; it leaves on the right the defile of Abbach, which contains the road from Neustadt to Ratisbon: this defile, formed by wood-crowned heights, is the key of military operations between the Danube and the Iser. The river now reaches Ratisbon, a strategical position of the first order, at the issue of the roads from the Main and the Elbe upon the Danube, midway from Strasburg to Vienna, and in the centre of the military chessboard of lower Germany. There are many points of passage between Donauwerth and Ratisbon, all equally good, with the exception of that at Kehlheim, which presents considerable difficulty owing to the deep scarpments of its river banks.

In its upper course, the Danube receives on its left bank several torrent streams, and the first affluent necessary to mention is the Egge, passing by Neresheim, on the road from Ulm to Nordlingen. (2)—The Wernitz, flowing by Oettingen and receiving the Eger, has a course of about fifty miles, and it is remarkable as being the stream upon which the converging movement was made by Napoleon in 1805, turning the Black Forest and Ulm. (3)—The Altmuhl, which rises in the Steigerwald, flows from north-west to south-east as far as Eichstadt, and then parallel to the Danube. It is a torrent in its upper course and marshy in the plains, about 120 miles long, flowing through a difficult country, and forming a good defensive barrier, as its banks are steep, and it is crossed by no communications. (4)—The Naab rises by three sources in the Fichtelgebrige, receiving the Fils, and it is a navigable river, and its basin important as separating the basin of the Main from that of the Elbe. (5)—The Regen rises in the Boehmerwald, washes Cham, which is a good position from Straubing to Bohemia, turns south and ends at Ratisbon. (6)—The Ilz rises in the Boehmerwald and ends at Passau.

On the right bank of the Danube we find that seven mountain streams, from fifteen to twenty-five miles long, form its first tributaries in its upper course, and of these the Ablach, the Ostrach and the Reis are the most important; through the valley of the first-named passes the roads from the forest towns to the Danube, the second has muddy and impracticable banks, while the third, flowing through a marshy valley, passes Biberach. After these we come to large rivers running through broad valleys (1)—The Iller, which rises in the Voralberg, runs from south to north, and passes Kempten, where the roads from Bavaria, Tyrol, and Switzerland meet; it then flows by Memmingen, intrenched and defended by works, covering the Iller, and here the roads from Constance, Tyrol, and the Danube converge; after this point, the Iller flows through a difficult, inundated, and rich country, cut up into numerous islands by channels, until the river ends at Ulm; the right bank is precipitous, and the river is not navigable. (2)—The Gunz; (3) Mindel; (4)—Suzam; (5)—Schmutter, are parallel streams, 40 to 45 miles long, and offer to a retreating army successive positions on the road from Ulm to Augsberg. (6)—The Lech rises in the Algan Alps, and flows through a deep pass, defended by Ehrenberg, Kniepas, Fussen, Parzwang and Reiti; after this, turning due north, it runs through a wooded, hilly, and roadless country; it passes Schongau, a good position, where several roads meet, the right bank overhanging the left throughout this part of its course; at Landsberg, where the road from Memmingen to Munich crosses, the river divides into branches; passing Augsberg, which is the centre of the defence of the Lech and of all the roads on the right bank, it receives the Weslach, and is skirted by the Schmutter and the Acha, and finally empties itself in the Danube below Rain. The Lech is a torrent with diversified course; it runs between steep banks, and in the floods spreads over a bed about one mile broad. The Lech is not navigable, and has changing fords. Up to this point the right tributaries offer defensible positions, the lines remaining perpendicular to the Danube; beyond this, the rivers form acute angles with the Danube, their lower part being sometimes nearly parallel to it, and hence they no longer form defensible positions, but rather great *culs-de-sac*. (7)—The Paar; (8)—The Ilm; (9)—The Abens, offer remarkable positions as they flow through wooded and marshy valleys. The country traversed by these streams forms a rectangle, one side of which is formed by the Iser from Munich to Deckendorf, and the remaining by the Danube from Deckendorf to Ratisbon, from Ratisbon to Rain, and by the road from Munich to Rain. It is a wooded and well-watered valley. (10)—The Iser rises from a chain of mountains on the left bank of the river Inn, and first flows through a deep valley, surrounded by impracticable mountains; passing Scharnitz it opens out, receiving many tributary streams, and becomes a wide channel, often overflowing its banks; it passes by Munich, where all the roads of the right bank of the Danube converge; by Landshut, the centre of the line of the Iser, and which is crossed by the Ratisbon-Brunnau road; the Iser then runs through a fertile country, the right bank is generally high, the left low and marshy, the river separating into many channels, and forming numerous islands. It ends at Deckendorf after a course of 150 miles. (11)—The Vils, 64 miles long, ends at Vilshofen. (12)—The Inn rises in the Maloggia Pass, runs in a deep valley between the Grisons and the Rhaetic Alps, passes Landech, turns due east, passes Innspruch, Kupstein, where the valley becomes broader, Neubaiern, Rosenheim, Wasserburg on the road from Munich to Salzburg, Muhldorf on the road from Munich to Brunnau; the country between the Inn and the Iser is hilly and wooded, crossed by few good paths, and the wood of Hohenlinden forms a natural stockade about 17 miles long by 4 deep. The roads from Munich to Wasserburg and Neuhldorf run through this forest; the Inn then runs east, receiving the Salza, passes Brunnau and Scharcling, and ends at Passau. Its length is 240 miles, and the navigation is bad in consequence of its liability to sudden floods. The Inn bars the entrance to the Tyrol from Germany, and offers a front resting on Bohemia and the Alps. Lavallée speaks of it as a curtain flanked by the bastions of Bohemia and the Tyrol. The line is salient from Kupstein to Muhldorf, re-entering from Muhldorf to Passau; the latter point is in direct line to Vienna, but this portion of the line is well supplied with bridge-head; the salient is not so well defended, but the Salza and other streams would have to be crossed afterwards.

The first basin of the Danube is surrounded by mountains and shut in by the defiles of Ulm and Passau. It is important by reason of its being contiguous to the Main and the Po. Operations on Vienna would have their lines by the basins, the Po, the Main, or the Danube. The Danube line by Ulm, Augsberg, Munich, Brunnau, and Linz is the principal. The line of the Main is eccentric, oblique, and communicating badly with the Danube. The line of the Po is too far off, and is separated from the Danube by the Tyrol. The base of French operations on Vienna, or even Bavaria, would be from Basle to Mayence. The line of operations must be on the right bank, as the country on the left is narrow, unfertile, hemmed in by hills, and has no roads parallel to the river as far as Ratisbon. The right bank line is broad, fairly level, and has good communications and supplies. The passage of the Danube would generally be made above Ratisbon, as below that point the r[illegible] recede from the river, leading only to Bohemia through a difficult country.—*Pioneer*.

THE DERBY, OAKS, AND ST. LEGER.

(*Times*, July 15.)

THE entries of yearling colts and fillies to run as 3-yr. olds in these races in 1872 have just closed with 191 nominations for the Derby, 175 for the Oaks, and 196 for the St. Leger. Last year there was a considerable falling off in the numbers entered, and this year there is a further decrease, especially for the Derby, for which the nominations for the three previous years have been 275, 266, and 217, respectively. The numbers are generally diminished by nearly a dozen prior to the race, owing to the dearth of nominations.

THE MITRAILLEUSE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Times*, July 15.)

LORD EUSTACE CECIL asked the Secretary of State for War whether, with the view to its introduction into the English service, any steps had been taken by the Government to ascertain the effect of the engine of war called the *Mitrailleurs*, which has been lately adopted and highly approved by the French military authorities; and whether it was true that a Select Committee was now or had been sitting to inquire into other descriptions of the same firearm, and, if so, how soon their report might be expected.

Mr. Cardwell—Two *Mitrailleurs* have been purchased; one from America, called the Gatling, and the other from Belgium, called the Montigny. They have been partially tried, and returned to the inventors at their own request. One has been returned to us, the other not. A committee has been appointed, and experiments will shortly be resumed. The French instrument is of the same kind.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, 15TH JULY.

THE camp life at Wimbledon, which each year seems to reach a further stage of improvement,—or, as some persons might be disposed to say, of perfection,—has met with a check at the outset this week in heavy rains; but to-day is enjoying every delight which can be inflicted by a burning sun. The weather for shooting has been all that could be desired; there has been but little wind, and the light has been equable, the mornings and evenings have been thoroughly delightful for the *pic-nic* life which the camp affords—that is, since Tuesday the shooting has been better than ever, and the competitions for the great prizes have been contested with the greatest keenness. The camp in aspect is much the same, but improved on that of last year, and now wears the look of a huge cantonment, a canvas city, while the principal buildings, the Victoria Pavilion and the Clock Tower, give the scene at a distance all the appearance of an Eastern capital rather than of a smoky English town. Its life is a little monotonous, perhaps, to the mere spectator, but to the volunteer it is all that can be desired. There is nothing to distract him from the business on which he is engaged. The conveniences for cooking and comfort, exercise and enjoyment, and the sanitary arrangements generally, are on the most effective scale. He is close to his work, and unless he is, in his own phraseology, a thorough old woman, there is no inconvenience to suffer that might not be easily endured. I who have seen the progress of this camp experiment from the first have been quite amazed at its growth and the thoroughly efficient and business stage at which it has now arrived. I recollect well the sparse attendance, the few scattered tents, the indifferent shooting, in which the Swiss marksmen and *tirailleurs* came in for prominent prizes, and the rough, unreclaimed ground. All is changed. There is a vast city, thousands of men, practice which has long driven Swiss and Belgians out of competition, handsome edifices and public buildings, post offices and churches, enclosures and temporary gardens, and altogether an aspect of organization and strength, derived from wealth and numbers, that is most satisfactory.

The sale of the Dickens pictures, china, &c., last Saturday, realised all but fabulous prices for the benefit of the estate, and Mr. Dickens in this—for the sale was immediate, by his express injunctions—proved his characteristic acuteness and practical common sense. The most trivial and commonplace articles brought extraordinary sums. Frith's *Dolly Varden*, called by the auctioneers "the gem of the collection," a very indifferent work in drawing and colour, realised 1,000 guineas on the strength of this description, although it would have been dear at a hundred on its intrinsic worth. The silver toddy ladles, worth possibly 30 shillings each—with heads from the *Pickwick Papers* of the different *dramatis personæ* in full length,—realised from 30 to 69 guineas each—twice as many pounds as they were worth shillings. *The Zouaves* I mentioned last week, which cost perhaps 30 guineas, sold for 240; but the oddest event of the sale was that the 3 stage scenes, painted by Stanfield for *The Frozen Deep* amateur play, produced nearly 1,300 guineas, although they had been left at Tavistock House,—Dickens's old house,—when he sold it, as valueless, and were afterwards removed by him, with the consent, and as has been suggested and denied, at the express desire of the purchaser, "because his wife objected to them." Whether or no, Dickens left them behind, afterwards obtained them for nothing and as things of no value, and they sold as described. The *Eddystone Lighthouse*, a mere chalk and flake white cartoon, in opaque colour, bringing 990 guineas of the money; a common gong, worth 2 guineas, touched 31; and *Grip*, the imaginary raven of *Barnaby Rudge*, was purchased by the Stereoscopic Company, to be reproduced in photography, for 120 guineas. There was a suggestion, that it was never possessed alive by Dickens, but had been purchased and stuffed by Dickens as an ornament; but whether or no, the price did not seem affected. Altogether the sale realised some eleven thousand pounds, and formed thus a very handsome national testimonial to departed genius. Young Charles Dickens and a few of the old writers in *All the Year Round* were present, but the majority of the persons at the sale were strangers, and a considerable number of these undoubtedly persons who had a genuine desire to possess some memorial of the great author.

Another improvement has been made in the appearance and convenience of modern London, by the opening of a broad road on the margin of the Thames, from Westminster to Blackfriars, called the Victoria Road. This road is about a mile and a quarter long, is sixty-four feet wide, and occupies part of the land reclaimed from the Thames; has on each side a footway, and the margin on the river side is planted with small trees; and it thus makes a very handsome addition to the *coup d'œil* of the embankment, as seen from the bridges. It was publicly opened on Wednesday, with considerable ostentation and display, in the presence of a large number of spectators, by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louise; but it had been anticipated that Her Majesty would attend in person, and her absence created a little disappointment. As it was not notified till late on the preceding day, that in consequence of the heat she would be unable to be present, it was quite as well from the tax-payer's point of view that she was not. The embankment has cost a very large sum of money, and what has been achieved is no very magnificent result for the colossal expenditure. One is entitled to something for one's money, and although we have a fine river wall and a good road where no road existed, these advantages are not at all out of proportion to the money spent on them.

Quite an immoral scandal was yesterday ventilated at the police court, Marlborough Street, in the shape of a summons for a personal assault, arising out of what Americans would call "a free fight" between two retired officers of the Indian army. These two gentlemen, Majors Kane and Gordon, had quarrelled at an evening party about a glass of wine. As usual with this species of hero, it was referred to a pretended insult offered to a lady,—and when two peppery persons fall out about some utterly insignificant and unworthy trifle, it is always said to be "for an insult offered to a lady,"—and meeting in the park, they in a somewhat cowardly and wholly unprecedented way, attacked each other with sticks, covering themselves with more blood than glory. At the police court yesterday Major Gordon was the prosecutor, and according to his story, which was corroborated by that of his witnesses, he was sitting in Rotten Row, talking to a lady, when Major Kane came behind him and struck him on the head with a walking-stick, using both hands to give extreme force to the blow, and cutting his head open. A crowd assembled, a policeman came up, and Major Gordon accompanied the policeman to where Major Kane was standing to give him in custody, and here occurred certainly the oddest incident of the *fracas*. While the policeman was taking Major Kane into custody, Major Gordon struck him three or four tremendous blows with a loaded stick or life preserver; one blow on the head being described by Captain Heron Maxwell, of the 1st Royals, as "quite enough to kill an ox if hit on the head," which the Major was, and thereupon Major Kane was covered with blood and was so much hurt as to necessitate his removal in a cab to the hospital. The evidence of one of the witnesses, Admiral Campbell, proved clearly enough that the fancied or pretended insult to the lady was not the cause of these most unseemly and cruel assaults—the grievance was of old standing. Major Kane "had been a thorn in Major Gordon's side more than twelve years," and one certainly regrets that two gentlemen, led away by the absurd state of the law with reference to personal insults, should have behaved in so inexcusable, and it must also be confessed in so cowardly, a way. Each struck his opponent a blow when he was unprepared, and at a disadvantage; and to prove how absurd and unreasoning each acted in the matter, each claimed to have been the aggressor, (the greater scamp,) and to have struck the first blow. No one is more sensible than I am of the great difficulty interposed in the way of settling social disputes in accordance with the usages of modern society, with anything like justice. One of two gentlemen brought into constant communication with each other may habitually insult and annoy the other, and the person injured has no substantial means of obtaining redress. If he strikes a blow, or goes to law, he may, in either case, be deemed the aggressor, while nothing of the sort. He cannot fight a duel, for if he did, he would, if he escaped punishment by exile, be deemed ridiculous. Forbearance may be a virtue, but it is a virtue the least established, as a sure foundation, in any natural or instructive code of morals or ethics, unless it be forbearance of the purest Christian kind, which none of us possess. When an honorable man bears an injury patiently, he does does it with a fear that he is conceding to cowardice, what he is quite sure he would not to Christian love. But fighting and howling in the open day and savage assaults with loaded canes are quite other affairs. And I fear that, however the story may be considered by their friends, Majors Kane and Gordon are looked on by an indiscriminating people, which cannot hope to distinguish how the ill will began, as two irascible, extremely foolish, and cowardly old men. They may very possibly be completely estimable in every private relation, no matter; they have outraged all modern feeling, in reference to personal assaults, and, as it would seem, on utterly inadequate and insufficient grounds.—*Pioneer*.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

(*Spectator*, July 16.)

THE recent Plébiscite, which re-established the throne of the Napoleons, revealed to the Emperor the weak point of his position. France was annoyed by his foreign, and not by his internal, policy. He had not of late years sufficiently flattered the arrogance of a people who, while believing their country the first in the world, dread and detest the prosperity of any neighbour who may contest, or may seem able to contest, their claim. The orators of the Opposition made much of Sadowa. Sadowa re-appeared too often in the Prefects' reports. Fifty thousand soldiers voted against the Empire, and the main cause was believed to be the loss of military prestige France had suffered in Europe since Sadowa. If the dynasty was to last, if the soldiery were to be always ready to fire upon Parisians, if the weakly lad now riding velocipedes was ever to ascend the throne, Sadowa must be avenged. That was the Emperor's conviction, and accordingly, with that supreme selfishness, that callous recklessness of human misery which in all great crises he has invariably displayed, he resolved on war,—war with Prussia, with the Rhine for prize. Accident gave him a magnificent opportunity. Among many candidates for the Spanish throne, Marshal Prim had turned his eyes to the nearest agnate of the Braganzas, Leopold of Hohenzollern, had mentioned his idea so publicly that many weeks ago M J. Lemoinne criticized it in the *Débats*, and had, when pressed by the ex-Queen's abdication, attempted to make his selection a reality. Aware, however, that the Empress Eugenie would move heaven and earth for the family whose subject she was born, he kept his negotiations secret, trusting that when the choice had been made the Emperor, who had only interdicted the Orleanists and the Republic, would tolerate a Catholic German of Portuguese connections. He offered the Crown to the Prince, therefore, through a secret agent; but the secret was betrayed by the seizure of a telegram *en route*, and Napoleon found his opportunity. His Ministry were irritated to find how stupid their Embassies had been. His Generals were irritated by the thought of an alliance which might threaten the Southern frontier. His people were irritated to find that Bismarck, Bismarck the betrayer, Bismarck the bogey, had for the twentieth time clutched a prize in the diplomatic game. At a hint the inspired journals raved of danger to France from the "aggressive ambition" of Prussia, the public, always thinking of Sadowa, responded eagerly, the army grew savage with excitement, the Legislative Chamber shook with enthusiastic cheers at the first mention of war, and as his first act the Emperor proposed an ultimatum to Berlin. Prince Leopold should not reign in Spain under penalty of war. It was believed at the Tuileries that this demand, if proffered with sufficient rudeness, with talk about hours, and fanfaronade about susceptibilites, would evoke a refusal; but the Tuileries had not understood the nature of Teutonic pride. The soldier-like old King, who has made Germany, met all this arrogance with cold disdain, ordered his press to ask what all the pother was about, declined at first to interfere with Spanish affairs one way or another, and finally, when convinced by the agitation of Europe that the menace was serious, refused to let Germans die for a remote dynastic interest of his own. As King he would do nothing, as head of the Hohenzollerns he would disapprove the candidature. Accordingly the candidature ended, Prince Anton, father of Leopold, withdrawing his son, while the Spanish Government announced that they had abandoned their intention of electing him. There seemed a chance of peace, and Napoleon, at the cost to Europe of few score millions of movable property, triumphed over Spain. This, however, was insufficient. Sadowa was not avenged because Serrano fled; there must be at least some open humiliation of Prussia; and accordingly France demanded that King William as King should pledge Prussia never to allow any member of her Royal family, however distant, to ascend the throne of Spain,—that is, should acknowledge that he had commenced, and had failed in a gigantic intrigue. To make sure of a repulse, the French ambassador, M. Benedetti, received instructions which induced him to assail the King on the public promenade of Ems with this demand, an affront which, even in the history of French diplomacy, always able, but so often arrogant, is almost without a parallel. It was met with haughty dignity, the King, looking steadily at M. Benedetti, ordered the aid-de-camp by his side to inform him that he declined to receive him, having no further communication to make,—and the Emperor had at last succeeded. He had aroused the German heart at last. It was then, insult that he meant to be, accepted under penalty of war, and Germany stood up ready for the inevitable conflict. Cool cynical Berlin, which believes in no one, Hohenzollerns and Providence included, no sooner heard of this incident than it rose storming for war, and before these words reach our readers the order will have been issued which called into the field the army which won Sadowa.

This is, we believe, the only true, as it is certainly the only intelligible, explanation of the astounding incidents of the week, and we question if in history there is such another instance of an attack on the human race in the interest of an individual. France was not only not threatened by Spain, but knew she was not threatened, for from the first it was understood that Spain, whether she persisted or not, would be permitted to be neutral. Prussia, on the other hand, was not only not threatening France, but rather than wage a purposeless war submitted to see her dynasty refused permission to accept a compliment from a friendly nation. Napoleon, unprovoked or victorious over the provoker, deliberately plunges all Europe into war, in order that by the seizure of the Rhine, or the visible humiliation of the Prussian King, he may regain a shattered prestige with the soldiery who support his throne. For this object, and this alone, he exposes Europe to all the dangers and miseries of a war which must be terrible, and may be universal. It is childish to speak of such a war as a "duel" between France and Prussia. Will Denmark remain quiet while Frenchmen are on the Elbe, or Russia so patient while Denmark becomes a German province? Will armies counted by quarter-millions respect that neutrality of Belgium which will embarrass every military design, which will make the most necessary movements impossible, and which, nevertheless, has been formally guaranteed by Great Britain? For this, and this only, to make his boy's succession a little more likely, the French Emperor has risked not his dynasty merely, but the people who elected him their chief, and who after eighteen years of submissive quiescence, after the sacrifice of a million lives and nearly two hundred millions of treasure, after seeing the conscription double, and every promise of free institutions broken—it is not a fortnight since the Emperor refused to hear of elective Mayors—are called on to do battle for existence with a Power which Imperial policy has helped to call into being. For it is a battle for existence, to be waged under most unfavourable circumstances. That the Frenchman is a splendid soldier, that the French army is the most perfect of military machines, that a contest with France is a contest in which no race has ever greatly won, we willingly acknowledge. But this time France is fighting in a bad cause the only nation in which army and people are conterminous, just when its self-confidence is excited by magnificent victories, and it has at its head the men who won them. It is not a Council or a King who will guide the Prussian army, but the little man in spectacles who, away from the fire, struck down the Austrian Empire in a week. The Empire, fatal to every other form of genius,—to literature, which it has enslaved; to art, which it has sensualized; to statesmanship, which it has suppressed,—has not been friendly to the development even of military genius. It has fought many battles, but it has not developed many first-class soldiers. That France, were the war to last, would produce generals of the first rank goes without talking; but will it last, or will it be ended in a month while the Imperial policy which considers devotion above genius, is still in its full force? France has no ally, for Austria dare not claim to re-enter Germany by the side of the Germans' foe; she has no advantage of situation, for Prussia can invade her more easily than she can invade Prussia; and she has no advantage of numbers, for Prussia can collect all the soldiers any generals can handle with effect. She enters on war in her own strength only, amid the disapprobation of Europe, under the leadership of a man of sixty-two, who has never shown any capacity for generalship, and who sets before him as an end to do what has never yet been done,—to turn a nation's history back. With France in the field, it is folly to predict defeat or even repulse; but if past history ever justifies prediction about the future, Germany will not be unmade, and the Napoleons will be found to have wearied the patience of Heaven out.

CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

(*Times*, July 15.)

THE Gentlemen won the toss, and went to the wickets, which were in excellent condition. Wootton bowled the first and second overs. It took an hour to score 38 runs: two wickets were lost meantime. The innings of Mr. Money occupied three hours. He had five bowlers against him. The seventh wicket fell for 145. Mr. Green also played a fine innings, and brought out his bat with the total at 198. The Players began with Humphrey and Jupp. With the score at 13 Humphrey was caught on the slip, and at 17 a beautiful catch by the bowler disposed of Jupp. During the first hour only 28 runs were scored; this arose in a great measure from the effective bowling of Messrs. Appleby and Absolom, and the superior character of the fielding all round. At 7 o'clock the play for the day ceased with the score as under—

GENTLEMEN.

First Innings.

Mr. W. G. Grace, c. Pooley, b. Southerton	... 6
Mr. J. W. Dale, b. Wootton ...	... 3
Mr. C. J. Ottaway, c. Pooley, b. Silcock...	... 24
Mr. W. B. Money, b Shaw ...	... 70
Mr. I. D. Walker, c Wilsher, b. Southerton	... 6
Mr. B. Pauncefote, c. Southerton, b. Wootton	... 20
Mr. G. F. Grace, c. Silcock	... 0
Mr. C. E. Green, not out	... 40
Mr. C. Absolom b. Shaw	... 0
Mr. A. Appleby, run out	... 10
Mr. R. Bissett, b. Shaw	... 16
B., 1; L.-b., 1; w., 1	... 3
Total	...198

PLAYERS.

First Innings.

Jupp, c. and b. Absolom	... 10
T. Humphrey, c. Absolom, b. Appleby ...	... 7
Silcock, c. Money, b G. F. Grace ...	... 21
Pooley, b. Absolom	... 11
Daft, not out...	... 4
A. Shaw, not out	... 4
W, 1.	... 1
Total ...	... 58

Griffith, Price, Wilsher, Wootton, and Southerton to go in.

For the match at Lord's on Monday the following lists are published:—Gentlemen—Messrs. C. A. Absolom, A. Appleby, R. Bissett, J. W. Dale, C. K. Francis, G. F. Grace, W. G. Grace, C. E. Green, C. J. Ottaway, I. D. Walker, and W. Yardley. Players—Carpenter, Freeman, Hayward, Jupp, Lillywhite, Pooley, Silcock, A. Shaw, Smith, Southerton, and Wootton.

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A LADY'S NOVEL.*

(*Saturday Review*, July 16.)

Since the life was written of that "valiant Cornishman" Jack the Giant-Killer, we do not suppose that Cornwall has produced any work which can compare with *Patience Caerhydon*. Our authoress has done well in dedicating her work "to my own people, the dear, kindly, ancient Cornish race, whose memory like a 'lengthening chain' has followed me to many lands." By the way, we must remark that Goldsmith merely dragged a "lengthening chain." But he was only an Irishman; if he had been a Cornishman, the chain no doubt would have followed him. The Cornish race will, we trust, be grateful for this dedication, and will repay the authoress by reading her work. They will be amply rewarded by finding that almost every proper name begins with Tre, Pol, or Pen, except of course those of the villains. The heroine, to be sure, is also an exception to this, but then she is at all events the grand-daughter of a Penharva, and has in Caerhydon a name which looks as Celtic as even Cadwallader itself. In respect of names indeed she has a clear advantage over the immortal Jack to whom we have already referred. Her adventures are nearly as interesting as his, and not much more improbable, but while she is known as a Caerhydon, the descendant of a Penharva, the valiant Cornishman, the slayer of the giants, is known only under the English name of Jack. We hope that the Celtic Society will rouse from its apathy, and find out the real name of Cornwall's greatest son. At all events, if it neglects its duty, our authoress, we have little doubt, will take up the investigation and carry it through. She would enter upon her task with two great qualifications—immense enthusiasm and boundless credulity. Even that venerable old woman (whom we of course hear of again), the last person who spoke Cornish, could scarcely have equalled her in superstition. She must evidently in her nursery have become imbued with that kind of literature which is there held in high esteem. Unfortunately, when, as her intellect ripened, she devoted herself to the severer studies of modern sensationalism, she found apparently in them nothing at all inconsistent with that earlier faith which had been implanted in her by her Cornish nurse.

The story is in the form of a diary kept by the heroine herself and is supposed to have been written in the last century. The attempt is a somewhat daring one. It is not every one who would venture for three volumes to imitate the style and thoughts of his great-grandmother. Our authoress, however, has not been troubled with diffidence. She has picked up two or three phrases and two or three names of the last century, and, furnished with these, she moves along as if her disguise were complete. She reminds us of the Australian savage who, when he had added to the garb of nature a cocked hat and a pair of Wellington boots, looked upon himself as dressed like an English general. So long as her heroine is occasionally in a "mighty fluster" or finds it "monstrous tiresome" or says "Mercy alive," she may write in whatever style she pleases. The result is a most curious and unpleasant medley. For, mixed with this somewhat archaic language, we have all the stock phrases of the modern sensationalist. Our great-grandmothers no doubt talked and wrote a good deal of nonsense in their time, but it is enough to disturb those venerable dames in their graves to have language put into their mouths which, though common enough in the novel of the present day, was not last century heard even in Bedlam. It would in the year 1770 have gone hard with any young lady before the Commissioners of Lunacy in whose diary had been found such writing as the following, and we do not feel sure that she would escape now:—

"There is *fear* stealing about in all her movements. It trembles in her hand; it looks out of her eyes; it creeps over her face like a pale ghost; it rustles in her hair, like some horrible halo; and at times—but this last rarely—it speaks in a certain defiant tone of voice—a tone in which rings the hardihood of *desperate* terror—a tone in which I might speak to a rattlesnake coiled around me or defy the headsman's axe."

This young lady had indeed a most remarkable head of hair, and it is made almost as prominent as the central figure in the hairdresser's shop. We were quite prepared to have the "sun glinting on her golden hair" though in 1770 the sun had not yet learned to glint and hair was not yet golden. We were not surprised when "suddenly there gleamed against the shining myrtle hedge a golden nimbus floating on the wind that seemed like tangled sunbeams new caught by the fragrant leaves, and growing more golden in the contrast with their green. It was but a woman's hair." We were not surprised, we say, though whether it was the "golden nimbus" or the wind that seemed like tangled sunbeams is shown by neither grammar nor sense. We are familiar enough with this "glinting" and "golden hair," and are waiting in patient expectation for a generation of heroines to be born with the raven black hair or clustering brown locks which were fashionable when Plancus was Consul. But familiar as we are with fine writing, we were scarcely prepared for a young lady crowned with "a golden nimbus" in which "fear rustled like some horrible halo." Our author pretends to a familiarity with the literature of last century. Has she ever read the Vicar of Wakefield? Mrs. Primrose, who was like most other country ladies of her time, "could read," we are told, "any English book without much spelling; but for pickling, preserving, and cookery none could excel her." We have no means of estimating the culinary art of the authoress of *Patience Caerhydon*. If her literary accomplishments had been as limited as Mrs. Primrose's, a very foolish book would not have been written, and a great many good pickles would in all probability have been made.

Our authoress is singularly unfortunate in the allusions which she makes to persons and books of the last century. A young Cornish lady may, for all we know, have interlarded her letters with ejaculations of "Mercy alive," "La' bless me," &c., but she would scarcely have quoted *Evelina* eight years before it was published, or described one of Watt's steam-engines four years before they were invented. By the way, the next time our authoress requires a steam-engine to help to pump up from a Cornish mine a dead body, let her know that Watt, and not Watts, is the name of the great inventor to whom she is indebted for one of the most striking incidents in her story. Lord Chesterfield certainly was alive in 1770, but we should scarcely have thought it likely that the aged nobleman, broken with ill health as he was, took part in kidnapping a young gentleman who was entirely unknown to him. We suppose that he was the whole wicked nobleman of the day whose name was known to our authoress, and that his reputation was made to suffer on account of her ignorance.

But these inaccuracies, gross as they are, sink into insignificance when compared with the grossness of the plot. The "dear, kindly ancient Cornish race" must have a wonderful appetite for horrors if they can enjoy such a tale of horrors as this that is dedicated to them. At the end of the third volume the writer of the diary is alone left alive. She would no doubt have been killed off were it not unfortunately necessary that some one should survive to tell the story. She was apparently spared for much the same reason as were the several messengers who brought the ill tidings to Job, and like them she might exclaim, "I only am escaped alone to tell thee." Her grandfather had committed suicide, and was buried under an old pear-tree in the garden. But the old gentleman, instead of improving the flavour of the fruit, as was no doubt intended, managed to transfer his features to a branch of the tree, which, "as the sun set, had a weird look of wicked life about it." Not content with this, he was apparently the author of some mysterious footsteps which were heard in the house three months three weeks and three days before a death occurred. As the Caerhydons had quite a knack of dying, the old gentleman must have had a hard life of it, and, like the pie that in the song "sat on a pear tree," must have kept hopping up and hopping down every moment. His son, the heroine's father, in spite of her forebodings, persisted in buying one of Watt's engines four years before any were made, and set about pumping out the "old Wheal Ruth shaft." "The passing of bare feet in the gallery" and "the look of malignant triumph" which the pear-tree wore were not to be disregarded, however, and so the poor gentleman, as he was riding along, was killed off by an explosion in his own mine. Unhappily he was not killed off till this same mine, which was as malignant in its way as the old pear-tree, had convicted the heroine's grandfather of the murder of the grandfather of the man whom she was meant to marry. Nay, moreover, it did worse than this, for by a slight and quite excusable confusion between a living grandson and a dead grandfather it revealed the heroine's love for the wicked hero, and so led to endless troubles. Some five-and-forty years before, this unfortunate grandfather had been killed by one of the Caerhydons, and pitched down the Wheal Ruth. There he would have calmly rested, for, as he was no Caerhydon, he was not able to get through the water into a pear-tree, had not "Mr. Watts" assisted in pumping him up. Unhappily, a night or two before he was brought to light, his grandson, Alan Fulke, had in some private theatricals dressed in the grandfather's old clothes. When, therefore, the unfortunate heroine, seeing a crowd at the top of the mine, rushed among them, it is not at all surprising that she saw, as she thought, "Alan Fulke, dressed as he was that night at the play, lying dead on the ground near the edge of the great shaft." She conducted herself as a heroine ought to do in such trying circumstances. "I fell on my knees by Alan's corpse. I uttered wild words—I know not what—and with head bent down I rained tears upon his cold face. I fell forward to the ground, but as my weeping face touched the earth strong arms were clasped around me." What a striking scene!—a woman held in the arms of a man over whose corpse she is, as she imagines, all the while kneeling. We are glad to find that no supernatural agency is required to account for the preservation of the body. The old gentleman in the pear-tree had had nothing to do with it. A *dignus vindice nodus* had not occurred, and so there was no intervention of a *Deus ex machinâ*, or of a grandfather from a pear-tree. The arsenical qualities of the water had so completely preserved the body that the heroine's health did not apparently suffer in the least from having hung over the corpse of one who had died nearly thirty years before she was born.

The Cornish people by this time would have had horrors enough provided for them one would have thought, but a Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum story must still have great attractions in that remote corner of the island. The Caerhydons, and all who visited them, were doomed to misery, and over the entrance of their house might have been inscribed our authoress's reading of Dante, "Lasciate ogne (*sic*) speranza." The good hero dies of the wound of a poisoned arrow, having seen his father pine away under a false charge of piracy. The wicked hero is stabbed in a tavern brawl by a woman whom he had sold as a slave. The heroine's brother is killed in a duel, while the woman he had betrayed goes off in a consumption. Of three other important characters, one dies in a mad-house, one in gaol, and one in the snow; and incidentally, a few others are burnt to death. The wicked heroine is more mercifully treated than she deserved; she merely dies in a convent at Ghent, where let us hope she renounced the vanity of her "golden nimbus," and found instead "the peaceful sheen of stars."

Is there to be no end to this flood of nonsense that comes pouring forth from our modern novelists? Or are we, who hope to see the stream wear itself out, no wiser than Horace's rustic waiting by the river-side? May we conclude by addressing the sensational authoresses of England in the sense, if not in the exact words, of the Vicar of Wakefield? "We never dispute your abilities at making a goose-pie, and we beg you'll leave novel-writing to others."

* *Patience Caerhydon*. A Story. By the Author of "Beneath the Wheels," "Olive Varcoe," "Mildred's Wedding," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1870.

THE CAPRICES OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(*Saturday Review*, July 16.)

The more one sees of public opinion the less one respects it. The measure of your experience is likely to be the measure of your contempt, and the very offenders on whom opinion has been hardest are the most reasonably disdainful when their first fit of animal terror at its violence has passed. Impulsive and unreasoning, public indignation never stops short of passion. It flies out like an angry woman, shrieks and gesticulates until its hysterical fury spends itself, and sobs itself asleep to waken absolutely oblivious of its drunken paroxysms. It becomes maudlin and tender to the offences that yesterday stirred it to its shallow depths, and tacitly concedes the amplest amnesties to those whom it had proscribed and put to the ban. Always in extremes, it is perpetually in dilemmas from which creditable extrication is impossible. It either grossly outrages the innocent, or is scandalously lenient to the wicked—very likely both the one and the other. If you have once learned how to deal with it, or are guided by the advice of some one who has, you have all the chances in your favour of the scamp who employs an eminent Old Bailey counsel to help him through his little embarrassments. Nor is any very complicated strategy necessary. What serves you best is for the most part a masterly policy of inaction. To argue with the public when it is raving in a virtuous fit would be as imprudent as if the manslayer had stopped to talk matters quietly over with the avenger of blood who was pursuing him hot-foot to the city of refuge. Whether or not the chase or the accident that caused it had arisen from an unfortunate misunderstanding, the fugitive would naturally put bolts and bars between him and immediate danger, and wait till matters blew over before venturing out to explain. A nervous or impulsive man, falsely accused or unduly blackened, is very apt to claim a court-martial as it were, demand to be confronted forthwith with his persecutors, that he may know the worst at once and have it over. If it is a simple misunderstanding, and he has the means of proving beyond doubt that awkward accident has cast a shadow on his unblemished character, good and well. But if there is the lightest puff of smoke that may be fanned into flame, if there is a shade of suspicion that ingenuity or malignity may darken into certainty, then he rushes wantonly and needlessly on his fate. The merciful spirit of our English Constitution has provided so many cities of refuge for hunted character, where it may shelter itself until the first violence of pursuit is spent. Modern modifications of the machinery may have tended to simplification, yet there still remain forms enough which you may interpose between yourself and justice or injustice. You may change the *venue* of your case, thimble-rigging it among a variety of courts; you may be unprepared with the mass of exculpatory evidence which you pledge yourself ultimately to adduce. A material witness, yachting at Spitzbergen, has been frozen up in the Polar drift. A change of counsel involves a fresh study of the voluminous briefs. Meantime your little matter is elbowed out of the public mind by others more novel, and, thanks to the absence of a responsible public prosecutor, it will be hard indeed if you have not an opportunity of "squaring" matters. To vindicate its fickleness and forgetfulness, the public is constrained in sheer consistency to forgiveness. It takes the prodigal son back to its bosom, tones down the savage censures it pronounced in its haste, softens sin into indiscretion, and ultimately perhaps consents to eat the fatted calf at the prodigal's expense. We have great entertainments given in London every season by *nouveaux riches*, attended by the self-elected censors of our morals, and the lavish Amphitryons, if uncontradicted assertions in leading journals and disclosures in courts of justice go for anything, have rigged markets in their time, beared and bulled the stocks of their own companies, and bought voters wholesale. Once they were branded as warnings, now they are quoted as examples; and yet they have neither recanted nor made restitution in the meantime. They have merely gilded themselves over, and to those undazzled by the glitter of the gold there is no great difficulty in seeing the copper beneath. Yet the public who not so long ago had fastened their tusks in their throats, threatening to pull them down and rend them, now crawl fawning to their feet. Then we have powerfully signed petitions got up in favour of men whom justice made examples of after the panic of '66. A defaulting manager is condemned after patient trial by a jury of his countrymen. The judge expresses his full concurrence in the verdict, and indicates his concurrence further by the severity of the sentence. The public welcome the conviction with a congratulatory roar, honest and very natural, although perhaps in questionable taste. The convicted felon exchanges frock coat for fustian, and drives off to hard labour in the prison van, instead of to turtle and venison in his carriage, while the investing public and the didactic press exult in his humiliation and gloat over his sufferings. No new facts come to light, but in time the old ones fade out of memory. Congenial friends of his know the public they have been humbugging all their lives. They scratch the long ears of the vicious donkey that lashed out and caught their unlucky friend before he could get out of the way, and titillate them pleasantly until the animal brays a benevolent symphony with their petitions for mercy.

We might multiply instances in the past, but we may as well come at once to the present season. Twice lately the public has been shocked out of all sense of reserve; the first time by the horrible tragedy of Marathon, the second by the miserable scandal of Boulton and Park. In the instance of the Greek massacre assuredly the public did well to be angry. It was not simply one of those acts of murder for which no Government can be made morally responsible, and where the rest of the nation share no solidarity of guilt with the culprit. It was murder officially committed through a deliberate State policy—the policy which bred and cherished wolves, avowedly that they might prey upon Greece's Turkish neighbours. It was the natural fruit of those Turkish crusades and that propagation of the Grand Idea against which England has so often protested. This country took the matter up with the earnestness and unanimity which one might have expected. Even those Fenian journals which might be supposed to have some sympathy with assassination concurred in disapproving the crime of Greek brigands. There was a general demand for searching inquiry, signal punishment, and radical measures which should ensure not only speedy redress for this outrage, but material guarantees against similar ones for the future. It seemed as if popular indignation could not be too loud in its lamentations or too sweeping in its demands, and so long as there was a regular supply of telegrams and despatches from Athens to keep up the excitement, nothing could be more eloquent or resolute. As the despatches began to repeat themselves, feeling began to subside; the funerals of the unfortunate gentlemen fanned up a final flicker of sympathy, and since then, except for an occasional interpellation in the House, "cold oblivion" has "folded her wing" over their memory. We have no doubt that diplomacy is honestly striving to do its duty, but it works like a mole in the dark, and to all appearance might suspend operations unheeded for any sign of interest the public makes. Yet Greece has offered no sort of satisfaction more than the heads of two or three wretched barbarians, who, to judge by their degraded types of feature, were scarcely more responsible than the half-savage sheep-dogs of Parnes. The hope of our receiving either satisfactory explanations or redress depends on the strength of the sense of responsibility felt by our Foreign Minister, or the resolution with which a little knot of men advocate the claims of justice. They may do their best, but their hands are in no way strengthened by the expressed sympathy of the nation lately so clamorous. And meantime the Greek Ministers have only to play the waiting game, which every day multiplies the points in their favour. One thing they have gained already. The wounded brigand leader has slipped away with his compromising secrets, and Ministers and honourable members at Athens, who lately shook in their shoes, now begin doubtless to feel tolerably comfortable. These things read like scraps of half-forgotten history, events have been succeeding each other so fast; yet it was only the other day we were all raving about them. The second time the public has been in transports of indignation lately was over the Boulton and Park affair. Whether those wretched lads were guilty of the worst offence charged against them, or were merely the victims of awkward appearances and their own revolting behaviour, the case is too grave to be written lightly of. The loathsome disclosures at the trial, given in disgusting detail, made the charge a national scandal—made our most respectable papers as baleful reading as the worst literature of Holywell Street, and sowed the seeds of more corruption in comparatively untainted minds than we care to think of. The only excuse for it all was the existence of a loathsome sore in the community that must be probed before it could be cured. Now the prosecution has been practically quashed, the trial has been indefinitely deferred, the worst charge has been withdrawn, very moderate bail has been accepted. We are content to assume that the Attorney-General and the Treasury are justified in the course they have adopted. Whether they are or not does not affect our present argument. We only know that, in the eyes of the general public, appearances are as strongly against the unfortunate accused as ever. People can hardly have forgotten the medical evidence, and the circumstance that, after the disgusting letters read in Court, the magistrate intimated that his decision had been influenced by others stronger still. We know that sinister rumours have been afloat affecting men not only highly connected, but highly placed, and every one is aware that ominous forebodings have been continually expressed that, all things considered, and notwithstanding the unwonted energy of the Treasury, the charge would not be pressed. Of course it is perfectly possible that sinister rumours and suspicions, however strong their apparent justification, may have done both prisoners and prosecutors the gravest injustice. All we argue is, that from the public point of view, if the public did well to be angry before, it ought to be still more angry now. It is not accustomed to acquiesce so complacently in the judgment of official men in cases where it feels strongly. Yet it witnesses with utter indifference what it must logically regard as a collapse of justice in a matter where yesterday its indignation boiled over. Considering, then, what the public is, we do feel that it may be regarded as unneighbourly and uncharitable that we should deal such hard measure, and deal it so persistently and repeatedly, to the newspapers that sin in the matter of obscene advertisements. We are conscious that custom and precedent would rather recommend our taking high moral ground and quitting it promptly when we have launched a single scathing philippic. It is quite certain that we have not done as the English censors mostly do, because we have been perverse and obstinate in sticking to our text. We feel that we owe our peccant contemporaries an apology for the breach of professional etiquette involved in the attempt to fasten public censure on their unholy gains, for they had every right, judging by experience, to expect that the gale would subside as rapidly as it rose.

UNDER CANVAS.

(*All the Year Round.*)

Tent life at Wimbledon is once more a subject of the hour, and we are again being told of the comforts and contrivances to be found under the canvas of our volunteers. When I studied this phase of existence last summer, I only knew of tent life in the East from books. Since then I have been under canvas in many distant lands, and my tent in the desert or wilderness has been as familiar an experience to me as my desk or my easy-chair at home. I fear the result has been not to increase my powers of hero-worship at Wimbledon. I fear that far from admiring my volunteer friends as adventurous spirits, indifferent to the comforts of life, I shall regard them as a traveller round the world might be expected to look on the tourist whose explorations are limited to Margate or Gravesend. I shall not disparage, but I shall compare. Wimbledon will be hospitable, convivial and pleasant; will make its guests heartily welcome, and will be rightly proud of its ready adaptability to circumstances. The portable chairs, and collapsing couches, the admirable cooking, the excellent concerts, the jovial mess-dinners, and the perfect discipline in which the adjutants keep the camp, come to mind whenever its annual gathering is named; but, on the other hand, I must be allowed to ask what it knows of jackals? Where are its lizards and foxes? How is it off for wild dogs? How can tent life be complete without camels, Arabs, Bedouin robbers, and endless sand?

On the desert by Sakkara, with the solemn pyramids keeping guard, and the grey Egyptian foxes, the milk-white stupid ibises, and the large piebald crows, like magpies stricken in years, crossing our path with strange indifference whenever we left our tent door; by the banks of the Suez Canal, after Ismailia had been reached by the fleet, and when the Arab rejoicings, ordered beforehand by the Viceroy, took the form of hideously discordant music, which lasted through the night; on the mountains and wilderness of Judæa, in the midst of which David sang; and, lastly, on board the steam ship Sumatra, on the Red Sea, have I been living under canvas. The dragoman placed at my disposal by the Egyptian government was a well-meaning but incapable impostor, who, professing encyclopedian knowledge, invariably broke down when the time for performance came, but who was so plausible and pleasant, so humorously subservient and polite, so ostentatiously anxious to please, that I grew fond of him at last, and came to look upon the quagmires he led me into as among the inevitable conditions of travelling in the East. Thus, I found myself prostrate in a mummy-pit, into which I had been thrown head foremost by my donkey, with no stronger sentiment than a desire to get up and get out as speedily as possible. The fine desert sand makes soft tumbling ground, and though the bits of broken earthenware, mingling with the pulverised human and animal bones with which it is mixed hereabouts, has a slightly gritty feeling to the hands and face, matters might easily be worse, and our excellent Hassan is profuse in his expressions of regret. He has misled our party of four on our way over the desert from the pyramids of Ghizeh—the pyramids of everybody's school-days—to the other and less familiar group of pyramids, under their shadow of which our tent is pitched; night has come on, and there is no moon, and we have to thread our way in the dark through a maze of excavated temples and open pits, looking in vain through the thick night for our beacon-fire. Hassan cheers us by the news that there are "very bad Bedouins about," and that he has hired armed men from the village of Abousir to guard the tent we cannot find; and, finally, after persisting boldly that the next and the next wave of stone and sand alone hides our resting-place, fairly sits down and cries by the way-side, until his bellowing rouses the bats from their tombs, who fly past us with their great wings fanning our cheeks. Hassan's tears show us that we must depend on ourselves, and as he becomes more limp and abject every minute, we treat him with hypocritical gentleness, beg him to remount his ass, and dividing our party into detachments of one, ride in different directions round the pyramid which is at once our landmark and our will-o'-the-wisp. For, dark as the night is, we are sufficiently near this pyramid to know that there is, in a given direction, something between us and the sky, and so stumbling often, and as we found afterwards, describing many a weary circle among the holes and tombs of the endless desert, we contrive at last to find the hollow in which nestles our tent. Hassan had for the last half-hour done nothing but wag his head and body to and fro from the waist upwards, and each time his forehead touched his donkey's mane, call upon Allah piteously.

The flexible Mr. Punch, when congratulating himself upon triumphing over his enemies, and banging his head on the puppet-show stage, represents Hassan's motion at this time; while the grunt of the Irish pavior, with its forced cadence at the end, is not unlike his cry of prayer, "E-Heu!" (All*ah*) with a pause between the first and second syllable and a strong aspiration of the "H," is as nearly the invocation as it can be written in English, and it is to be heard on all occasions when there is difficulty to be surmounted or work to be done by the people of Egypt. It comes upon you everywhere. The sailors of our Nile boat when tightening a rope or shifting a sail; the women and children filling hand-baskets with earth, and carrying them on their heads from point to point to remedy the damage done to a road by the recent inundations; the workmen engaged in building up a new wall to our hotel; the Arabs busy about our tent; and, lastly, the howling dervishes of Cairo, all practise this monotonous, melancholy "E-Heu!" and all deliver themselves of the last syllable as if it were fired off suddenly from the pit of the stomach.

Hassan gave up praying, and brightened up immediately we found the tent, for two of the Arab servants, sent on in the morning and left in charge, were squabbling and the self-imposed necessity of beating them vigorously about the head with a stirrup-leather quite restored his spirits. He had no shame at having wept. "The very bad Bedouins might have come upon us, and we might all have been robbed and killed, and then what would poor Hassan have done for other gentlemens to take into the deserts," was, he considered, sufficient explanation and excuse. The tent he had hired was horribly small and wretchedly ill-provided. We had, under advice, brought a well-stocked hamper and wine from our hotel, so that we were independent in the matter of food. But in every detail which would have added to our comfort this most pretentious of dragomen fell short. Our overcoats and railway rugs were our only bedding, and even the soft sand developed a surprising facility for resolving itself into ridges and lumps during the weary night. Our valiant guards snored more loudly than anything human I ever heard before, and as their extreme solicitude for our welfare led them so to place themselves outside, that their sleeping bodies could be felt distinctly through the canvas when we lay down for the night, we lost in comfort what we were fancifully supposed by Hassan to gain in security. Our tent was so narrow that we had to pack tightly, and the two lying nearest its sides were compelled to roll themselves against the canvas, so as to convert it into hammocks turned sideways, while at every stretch of the limbs, heads, legs, and arms came into collision. We had dined at full length on the sand, dividing a turkey with our hands, and had lain down for dessert in Roman fashion. The night air of the desert was too keen for us to do more than enjoy it during a brisk turn to and from the subterranean temple and the tombs of the sacred bulls, and so, stiff with a long desert ride and with climbing the great pyramid, cold, tired and dispirited, we listened first, to the jests and stories, finally to the grunts and snores, of Hassan and his troupe.

There was a solemn pleasure in relieving the wakefulness of the night by lifting the curtain doorway and stepping out upon the open sand. Mummy rags, whitened skulls and thigh-bones, and broken pots which thousands of years ago, had held embalmed birds and cats crunched beneath the feet. The moon had risen and the stars shone brightly, so that the proportions of the terraced pyramid of Sakkara could be traced against the spangled sky. But it was the knowledge that we were in the very centre of the ancient Necropolis of Memphis, that the relics of humanity against which we stumbled belonged to the dwellers in a city in which Moses spent his youth, and was initiated in the mysteries of Egyptian priestcraft, long before he knew that his mission was to lead the chosen people out into the wilderness; the knowledge that we were brought face to with the relics of civilisation which was its height centuries before the faith we reverence existed in the world, and that the moon and stars, shining with such cold brightness, looked down upon a scene which had remained unaltered in its dreary bareness and sterile ruin since a period prior to the commencement of our era—it was all this which made our first night in, or rather out, of a tent, delightful. Hassan had, of course, not thought of water for toilette purposes, and would not have fed our patient, willing little steeds, save that we insisted upon forage being sent for to a village on the banks of the Nile some miles distant, and had refused to start till we were obeyed. Every arrangement was defective, and those of my companions who slept professed themselves unrefreshed. But whenever I have met Egyptian travellers, who had pursued the ordinary course of "doing the pyramids," who had so arranged as to ride back to Cairo the same afternoon, and who rather plumed themselves on having been able to chat over the day's experience at the hotel table d'hôte, I have mentally thanked Hassan and the fates which led me, after visiting the great pyramids and the sphinx, to span the intervening miles of desert between Ghizeh and Sakkara, and that my tent accommodation was so comfortless as to make me spend half the night and all the early morning with the mummies, the pyramids, and the endless sand.

My second experience under canvas was of a totally different kind, for I accepted Egyptian out-door relief at Ismailia, and was made happy. This was the day of the opening of the canal, and when, through the courtesy of Nubar Pacha, I had been carried as far as Lake Timsah, in advance of the Empress of the French and the other exalted guests, I found myself, as I thought, adrift. But, after a little delay, and some negotiations with a portly French quartermaster, I was relegated to one of the tents provided by the Viceroy, and here, with one companion, I was as comfortable as the somewhat scanty character of our tent's fittings permitted. A mattress, two sheets, a coverlid, and a washing-basin, comprised the whole of our furniture; and as we were both compelled to write for several hours for the English mail next day, the accommodation was scarcely sumptuous. We did not eat under canvas, for a temporary restaurant, with ample meals at regular hours, had been established hard by; but we dressed for the viceregal ball under canvas; we wrote all day at full length on the sand. We recorded the ceremonies connected with the opening of the canal, and we frightened a Greek camp-robber half out of his wits. It was at the most intensely hot part of the day, when head and hand were weary with the long strain and the awkward attitude, that I threw myself on my mattress for a few minutes' rest. I suppose I fell asleep, for a picturesque-looking gentleman was gently fingering the straps of my travelling-bag when I turned on my uneasy couch. I saw at once that he had a knife and pistol in his belt; but it was broad daylight, there were plenty of people about, and there was not the least danger. My tent was one of a row, and within shouting distance of the Roman Catholic church on the one side, and the crowded refreshment house on the other; so I waited quietly till he looked my way, which he did the instant he found the bag was locked, and then I dashed my washing-basin full of water in his face, shouting, or rather shrieking at the same time some strong language in English at the very top of my voice. I never saw my friend again. Bounding back with the activity of a young roe, he disappeared through the canvas doorway, and was lost in the maze of small cafés and Arab singing-rooms clustered near. The Egyptian cavasse, who came up directly afterwards, was extremely anxious that I should follow the matter up, and would, I believe, on the least encouragement, have taken every Greek in the place before the kadi, there to answer for the sins of the intruder who had favoured me with a visit. But I had neither time nor inclination for a protracted inquiry, or for being bound over to appear, so I compromised matters by asking for an extra guard, and had the satisfaction of hearing arms grounded and rattled within a few inches of me all the following night. Some days later I heard that the day after this adventure the bastinado was applied publicly to a man who partly answered to the description of my visitor. As my friendly cavasse never saw the Greek, however, and as, from the exigencies of language, my explanations were given principally in signs, I have painful doubts as to whether the authorities pitched upon the right man.

My next experience under canvas was in the Holy Land. It was after a severe tossing off the jagged rocks which form the only entrance to the port of Jaffa, and as we were picking our way in single file through the thick and heavy mud which covers the plain and burying-ground between the town-gate and the Jerusalem hotel, that we made the acquaintance of Alee Sulyman. He introduced himself, and we did not like him. We were out of temper with the horde of backsheesh-hunters who had fastened on us before we landed, who had laid violent hands upon our persons and our property, and who were now following and swooping round us—a flock of noisy and ill-conditioned birds of prey. Alee laboured under the disadvantage of being first seen with these surroundings, and I am afraid his card was dashed rudely aside when proffered. He knew his own moral weight, however, and he respected himself. Silently, and with a certain mournful dignity, he withdrew his outstretched hand, and waited until we should find ourselves in a difficulty and require his help. The chief of the Jaffa custom-house had discharged his official duties with our baggage; that is, he had spoken out at once, and prevented the possibility of our misunderstanding him. "I not want you to open anything," said the honest fellow, "if you give me small something for myself;" thus confirming what one of our shrieking captors had informed us, but which we could not believe, that "Customs only want little backsheesh, and never troubles peoples at all." It is the landing in small boats, and the frequent impossibility of landing at all, that makes Jaffa an undesirable port to try for; and that led us into trusting to the resources of the country for our tents. You leave Alexandria or Port Said profoundly uncertain as to whether or no you will be carried on to Beyrout against your will. Should this happen, your twenty-four hours' journey will be multiplied by four, and you will find yourself nearly as many days' journey from Jerusalem as you hoped to be hours. Travellers have been known to pass backwards and forwards for weeks, changing their steamers at the nearest stopping places, in the vain hope of the weather changing and their being able to land at Jaffa; and only a fortnight before our arrival, the Emperor of Austria, in his determination to be in Egypt in time for the opening of the Suez Canal, ran considerable risk by insisting upon the boatmen taking him through the narrow passage between the rocks to his steamer lying in the roadstead beyond. His Majesty's suite remained behind, as the Jaffa boatmen were never tired of telling us, not liking the danger, and the great emperor's personal bravery, and the munificence of his backsheesh, were extolled in an Arab chorus. But this talk, though interesting, scarcely bore upon our needs; and as in the East directly you admit a want, some incompetent person starts up who is embarrassingly eager to minister to it with profit to himself, we all held our tongues and followed silently in the footsteps of our Sheik. This ruler, who was, it must be understood, one of our own party of four, had been elected by acclamation by his follow-travellers, who had volunteered to abide by his decrees; and each of whom had begged him tenderly, and in private, to assert and exercise his absolute authority over the other two. We all knew what the Sheik had on his mind, and that how we were to be provided for in Palestine, and whether we had done wisely in deciding against bringing a dragoman with tents and bedding from Egypt, were subjects weighing heavily with him now. For his position of authority, look you, bad, like landed property, its duties as well as its rights. We left ourselves in his hands joyously, we accepted his propositions with grateful submission, but we looked at the same time for shelter and food. We were, moreover, strong, vigorous and hearty, and it would have gone hardly with the Sheik if he had proclaimed us tentless, or if there had been any trifling on a subject so serious as our meals. Thus it was, that when he asked us furtively what we thought of Alee Sulyman, we tacitly declined to commit ourselves, and again vowed our willingness to be ruled by our Sheik in all things. This maintained our right of future criticism or fault-finding intact; no small matter when we were running counter to the advice of travellers experienced in the country, who insisted that the only safe and wise course was to bring a dragoman and tents from Egypt. The Sheik had thought otherwise, and this morning at Jaffa would decide whether he was right or wrong. As it was, we had landed in a part of the country which we knew to be destitute of roads and carriages, and now had a long and rough journey, or series of journeys, before us, for which we were unprovided save by a small valise apiece.

The Sheik was absent for an hour after we reached the Jaffa hotel, at the end of which he returned, in high spirits, with a contract paper already drawn up, with Alee Sulyman in attendance, and with a full and hilarious account of his interview with the English vice-consul, and the kindly interest that gentleman had taken in our welfare. A revulsion of feeling followed, for to speak plainly we had abused our friend finely in his absence, asking, in rebellious mood, why we had been brought out of Egypt to starve, and why matters were not arranged comfortably at first by our paying a Cairo dragoman the lump sum he demanded for the trip. For the benefit of future travellers in Palestine, who will assuredly have the most contradictory advice given them by dwellers in adjacent lands, I have pleasure in recording that the Sheik was right throughout, and that we had neither difficulty in meeting with a dragoman on landing, or in concluding such an arrangement with him as resulted in one of the best-managed and most successful holiday tours any of us had known.

For thirty shillings per day per head, or six pounds per day for our party of four, our new friend Alee undertook to convey us where we would; to provide horses, mules, tents, bedding, and furniture; to take us by any route we preferred to any spot we fixed upon; to supply us with food, guides, and, where necessary, armed guards; and to pay all backsheesh to servants as well as to priests and other custodians at the places we visited. This agreement bound us to no time, and was terminable at pleasure. Each contracting party had to abide by it however, for as long as they kept together, so that whether we were at hotels in the holy city, at convents to which we had sent on our cook and servants beforehand, or in tents in the wilderness, Alee relieved us of all responsibility, and we knew precisely how much our travelling and living expenses came to. Wine and beer were the only extras; and though as a matter of fact we made presents amounting to a few pounds to Alee himself and to some of his staff, this was purely voluntary and was done to testify, in Oriental fashion, our satisfaction at the treatment we received. This is what advancing civilisation, steamboats, and cheap travelling, have brought a pilgrimage in the Holy Land to, and, always supposing your dragoman is as good and faithful as ours, a pleasanter consummation it would be difficult to conceive.

It was by the Pools of King Solomon, and when we were on our road to Bethlehem by the way of Rachel's tomb, that we first really appreciated Alee. Up to this time we had so arranged our marches as to reach a town or convent at night, and beyond a general feeling that our horses were sure-footed, and that our dragoman was unobtrusively obliging, we had formed no very distinct opinion concerning him. "Wait until we see what he does for us when we camp out," was the answer whenever our Sheik showed a disposition to praise Alee, or to plume himself on his own good management; and this first night in the wilderness was regarded as the crucial test of the enterprise. Never shall I forget the delight, nay, the emotion with which, after a hard ride in a fierce sun, Alee led the way down a rocky defile on the mountain side, and to the back of a ruined khan, which, with its thick walls and embattlements, looked as if it might again be used as a fortified retreat for the traveller on his way between Jerusalem and Hebron, who seeks protection from the wild Bedouins. Here, on a grassy knoll, which looked all the brighter for the rugged and perpendicular masses of grey stone which closed in the prospect on all sides of it, were the tents. Close by them was Alee, who had already dismounted, and was axiously waiting to do the honours. Beyond him were the Arab servants and baggage boys, and beyond them again by the wall of the khan were the horses and mules tethered and munching their mid-day meal. It seemed quite impossible that all these preparations could be for us. There were nine horses, mules, and asses, making, with those we rode and Alee's, fourteen in all; there were two tents, either of which would have held the four of us, in what would have seemed luxuriant comfort after our experience at Sakarao, and there was a third tent of equal size, at the door of which was a large charcoal stove, and two Arabs busily at work with stews, and meats and soup. There never was such a delightful surprise.

"Try nice glass of lemonade, sir; fresh lemons just squeezed, sir, and all ready; good after riding, sir," was Alee's greeting; and, following him into the first tent, our astonishment and delight increased. It was lined throughout with light chintz, a delicate moss-rosebud on a white ground, and on each side was an iron bedstead, the spotless counterpane and snowy sheets of which made one long to go to rest then and there. The floor was spread with Indian matting, and in the centre, with cloth laid, with napkins spread for each person, and with a sufficient supply of plate, crockery, and glass, stood our dinner-table. We drank our lemonade with hearts overflowing with loyalty to the Sheik, and we began to regard Alee as a very remarkable man. Picturesque we knew he was, and standing as he did, giving the word, now of command, now of encouragement to his followers, always speaking to the purpose, and never saying too much, we wondered his appearance had not struck us earlier as remarkable. A swarthy Arab skin, jet black hair, high cheek-bones, a firm mouth, and square chin which is kept close shaven, a brilliant set of teeth, dark eyes, which flash fire when the underlings are disobedient, or slow, and a prominent aquiline nose, make up Alee's face. In stature Alee is some five feet ten, with a broad pair of shoulders, deep chest, and sturdy legs; his figure is soldierly, and when riding with us he makes his Arab horse curvet, and bound, and arch its neck, until his seat recals Franconi. Alee's costume is only half Oriental. A bright silk Arab kyfuar bound round the temples by a fillet of camel's hair, flouts its long ends gaily in the wind, and his turban and silk puggaree in one. A loose-fitting coat of brown cloth, a pair of black Turkish trousers, ankle boots, and white socks, which leave a margin of bare flesh peeping at their tops, give him a rather rakish air, and, particularly when he is on horseback, remind one of the pictures of the defenders of the Crescent. Alee, be it understood, is a man of substance, and is worth, we were told later, several thousand pounds.

In this business, the tents and plant all belong to him and to his partner—a somewhat unprepossessing young man we met one day near Ramleh with an old lady and gentleman in charge—and he can accommodate twenty people travelling in company comfortably and completely. When the party is large he provides a spacious tent as evening saloon and meal-chamber, in which no one sleeps; and he becomes quite eloquent on the subject of ladies travelling in the Holy Land, on hearing us hazard the opinion that it must be rough work for them. "Everything as comfortable as they could have at home," Alee insisted; "you gentlemen travelling in small party don't know what I can do, have beautiful ladies' tents, easy-chairs, sofas, carpets, looking-glass, everything same as at home."

When our dinner has been served and eaten, our mental attitude towards Alee is one of affectionate respect, and every day adds to this feeling and gives it strength. We live far better than we can do at the hotel. We have soup, fish, entrees, kibaub, joints, sweets, and dessert, all faultless, and we find our tents pitched, the cloth laid, and our dinner in preparation at the end of each day's journey. Wimbledon would be amazed at the rapidity with which we moved from place to place in the Holy Land, always finding our comforts ready for us at night, and always under the orders of our Sheik. The Cave of Adullam, the banks of the Jordan, the site of ancient Jericho, Bethlehem, Bethany, were all visited thus, and though I have since been under canvas in India and on the Red Sea, the luxurious tents provided by the excellent Alee Sulyman of Jaffa are those I shall most exult over at Wimbledon when camping with the volunteers.

SIR FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

(*Spectator*, July 16.)

"Rien ne réussit comme le succès" is a French saying not applicable to Frenchmen alone, for M. de Lesseps has certainly experienced the truth of it amongst ourselves. Those who recollect him in this country some fifteen or sixteen years ago, an almost unnoticed guest at that Bath Hotel where all the world is now calling, glad of an introduction to an Under-Secretary of State, struggling vainly to obtain a word of mere toleration from Lord Palmerston, may now smile to see him beyond all question the lion of the day. Fêted at Liverpool, at Stafford House, at the Mansion House, at the Crystal Palace,—complimented by the Heir Apparent in his own language, by the Premier in the choicest English, by "Tom Brown" in the heartiest,—the donee of the Society of Arts' gold medal, a freeman elect of the City of London, a knight designate of the Star of India,—what more splendid amends could he wish for past English neglect, distrust, cavilling, and, though from some quarters only, opposition? The fear really is now of our overdoing the thing; perhaps above all, of our giving our guest too lively hopes that English purses will always go along with English cheers, and that English finance, as well as English enthusiasm, has at last accepted what a French stockbroker not long ago characterized as "la meilleure des mauvaises affaires." Not indeed, that it seems possible at present to say whether the Canal will not really, in hard vernacular, "pay" after all. Some branches of trade it has revolutionized already. The tea season, for instance, has begun a full month earlier this year than usual, owing to the Canal. Those wonderful tea-clippers, the triumphs of modern commercial shipbuilding, are morally annihilated, just when the art of constructing them seemed to have reached its very perfection. Liverpool merchants admit that henceforth sailing-vessels have no more to do in the tea trade, that steamers must replace them. Entirely new channels are, moreover, opening, or about to open to trade. We have before us a letter from a Russian gentleman,—no speculator, but a professor of political economy in Southern Russia,—suggesting a company for the importation through the canal direct into south-eastern Russia, by Marioupol and Kharkoff (cities soon about to be united by a railway), of tea, indigo, and other eastern productions, which hitherto only came to the little Russians by St. Petersburg or Nijni-Novgorod; and meanwhile we learn that a cargo of tea has already reached Odessa by the same means. Nor can one yet foresee what other branches of trade will be diverted from the Cape route, for the benefit of countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, if not always of our own.

But whether the Canal be a commercial success or not in the long run, M. de Lesseps has none the less made his mark on the age. A descendant of that old Euskarian race, whose history, if it had known how to preserve one otherwise than in vague traditions, would carry us back far beyond the faintest dawnings of Greek or Roman civilization, to a time before the Celt or any of his Indo-Germanic kinsmen had made their first appearance, in South-Western Europe at least—which has preserved to this day, on either slope of the Pyrenees, three or four dialects of a language belonging to a stratum in phonology earlier than that of any other existing European language or dialect, to which in formation the *agglutinative* tongues of American savages alone correspond, but the puzzle of whose actual affinities remains unsolved by the learned (though it has sent adventurous travellers, like the D'Abbadies, far into the heart of Africa to unriddle it),—M. de Lesseps is certainly the most noteworthy Basque of his day, nor is he false to the qualities of his race. You may trace in him that indomitable pertinacity which during unnumbered centuries has maintained on both sides of the Pyrenean ridge the Euskarian tongue against man and devil (for the Devil is said to have spent seven years in trying to learn it, and to have failed at last), and on the Spanish side at least those *fueros* which, however obsolete in many respects, ensure to this day to the inhabitant of the Basque provinces a larger amount of practical freedom than is enjoyed by any other part of the Peninsula. You may trace in him, again, that spirit of enterprise which gave to both Spanish and French Basques a large share in the nautical discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which has made of the former to this day the choicest seamen of Spain, of the latter some of the best of those of France, and which keeps up in both groups a habit of emigration entirely foreign to the remaining population of either country, and absolutely portentous to French Prefects, although little noticed by most other nations, because the stream flows continuously in one direction only, towards the shores of the River Plate. Nay, even in physical qualities M. de Lesseps is a true Basque; only the indefatigable agility which the peasant shows in walking or dancing takes in the adventurer—we use the word in no bad sense, but in that in which any Elizabethan worthy would have been proud of it—the form of a marvellous, incessant activity, giving those who know his life the idea of one whose body is put together with steel springs instead of muscles. Eastern tradition in future ages will no doubt recount, for instance, a certain wonderful journey of his, performed from Khartoum to Paris without stopping, and followed not by twenty-four hours' sleep, such as a Queen's messenger would have sunk into after a quarter of the journey, but by a night's hard head-work. And again, the characteristic cheerfulness of the Basque has never deserted him, and has perhaps formed one of the chief elements in his success. Whoever might despair about the Canal, M. de Lesseps never did. However black its prospects might be (and *very* black they many a time were), he never seemed for a moment to lose his absolute confidence in the result. Shall we say now that to the good qualities of the Basque,—to his pertinacity, his enterprise, his physical energy, his brightness of temperament, M. de Lesseps has not added some of the more questionable elements in the character of his race, something of the unscrupulousness as to means which has made, for instance, of his countrymen, whether French or Spanish, the most inveterate hereditary smugglers in the world? There are, indeed, those who maintain that the least reputable expedients and manœuvres with which the internal history of the Canal is said to be connected always proceeded from other than himself, and we should be glad to give him the benefit of any doubt on the subject; nor would it be easy to distinguish between the self-deception of an extremely sanguine temper and a purpose, or at least a willingness, to deceive others in many a speech and proceeding of his which has given, or may still give, of him to some observers the impression mainly of a splendid charlatan. Yet even such must admit in him powers which rise above mere charlatanism. Charlatanism may play with a great idea, but charlatanism will not carry it out. Charlatanism may dazzle men for a time, but charlatanism will not really manage them. Now it is precisely this power of managing men in which, even more than in any other of the qualities that we have glanced at, lies probably the main secret of M. de Lesseps' success. It used to be a common observation in Egypt that everything went wrong with the Canal as soon as he was out of the country, and everything went right when he came back again. And the management of such an undertaking, with its hundreds of *employés*, its thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of workers, and the villages and towns which had to be created for their shelter, was really equivalent to the government of a small state in magnitude of scale, and far more difficult, owing to the heterogeneous character of the subject multitude,—men of all races almost, and of all creeds,—and it must be added, to their low standard whether of intellect or of morals. For it must not be forgotten that it is only quite of late years that the Canal has begun to be able to pick and choose those whom it would employ. For a long time few men of established capacity and character in any line would venture to cast in their lot with it. It has made admirable engineers; but it did not find them; or rather, in this, as in other respects, it is M. de Lesseps's admirable discernment which has enabled him to recognize before the public did the capacity of his future coadjutors. Nor is it charlatanism, again, which has attached to his person so much of warm affection amongst those who surround him, as he appears to inspire.

In short, although there may be dark nooks and ugly corners in the history of his great undertaking, Ferdinand, or, as we shall now have to call him, *Sir* Ferdinand de Lesseps, has deserved success. Let him enjoy it. He has said from the first, and with perfect truth, that England was the country most interested in that success. Let him enjoy it in England. That such success was unexpected amongst us—for nine-tenths of our countrymen only believed the cutting of the Isthmus possible when it was cut already—will only make English cheers ring the louder.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
" " 4 " "	1/11	do.
" " 3 " "	1/10 15/16	do.
" " 2 " "	1/10 13/16	do.
" " 1 " "	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
" Scotland and Ireland / Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8	do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $8,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.
Thomas Pyke, Esq., Messrs. Birley and Co.
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Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

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Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

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On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 5 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 4 do. do.

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Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 26th May, 1870. Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

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Bombay, 5th August 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

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The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1863, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

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Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

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4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
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This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,988
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,150

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at NAEEGAUM.—On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Hurgovundass Khooshaldass, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Manockbace, widow and administratrix of the late Moolji Meghjee, and Govurdhundass Luckmidass:—

At 4 p.m.—Lot 1.

All the right, title and interest of the mortgagee, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and a pucka-built storied bungalow with a pretty garden of mango and other fruits and flowers, &c., situate, lying or being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Naeegaum, in the village of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, assessed under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 5,742 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Sewree Road, on or towards the west by the Matoonga Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dewjee Jeemajee Cansara, on or towards the south by the property of Succaram Cassinathjee.

At 5 p.m.—Lot 2.

Opposite the abovenamed garden.

All the right, title and interest of the aforesaid mortgagee, in or upon all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a stable erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being opposite the abovementioned premises, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,228 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Matoonga Road, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunajee Patell, on or towards the north and south by passage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEELY SALE.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

On account and at the risk of Framjee Burjorjee Bottlewalla or Sodawaterwalla.

Ex Tolbot.
13 cases each containing 50 gross sodawater bottle corks.

At 1 p.m.
1 grey Duckan horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, &c

On Friday, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of the Executors of an Estate, the following valuable jewellery, &c., some comprising gold valas, pearl ear-rings, gold snuff box, a pearl enamelled do., gold goongrys, do. valas, pearl and gold bangles, pearl nose-ring, pearl and diamond necklaces, gold buttons, silver spoons and forks, golabdan, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BAZAAR GATE ROAD, FORT.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors and Executrix of the late Dadabhoy Manockjee Vacha, deceased, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage or range of buildings and tenements, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bazaar Gate Road, within the Fort of Bombay, situated in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba; and assessed in the books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 105, and ground and quit rent No. 644, which said piece or parcel of ground admeasures six hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Jewraz Balloo, on or towards the west by the public road, commonly called Bazaar Gate Road, on or towards the north by the house of the heirs of the late Moosa Mapla, deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Doctor Silva, and which said premises were and are now occupied by tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the rooms of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On Friday, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Narondass Nuthoo, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Dadabhoy the mortgagor, the following valuable jewellery, viz:—
3 pair pearl bangles with diamonds.
1 pearl armlet set with emeralds and diamonds.
1 valuable diamond ring.
6 diamonds, pearls, and rubies ear-rings.
1 gold hunting watch, &c.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th August 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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